BRISTOL IS BUCKS COUNTY'S METROPOLIS

The Bucks County Gazette.

THE GAZETTE Is the Leading Paper of BRISTOL

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THE BELLS OF 1897.

[With apologies to the late Mr. Poe.]

Hear the factories with their bells—
Labor's bells!
What a world of happiness their melody foretells!
How they tinkle, tinkle, tinkle
In the balmy air of morn!
While the hands that oversprinkle
All the factories seem to twinkle
With a feeling newly born,
Keeping time, time, time,
Working for the long lost dime.
To the music of the spindles that now regularly wells
With the bells, bells, bells, bells,
Bells, bells, bells—
From the cheerful jingling, ringing of the bells.

Hear the mellow noonday bells—
Dinner bells!
What a world of hungriness their harmony foretells!
To the workman's dinner pail!
How they ring out welcome hail
From the molten golden notes,
And all in tune!
What a liquid ditty floats
As the workman lifts the lid, while he gloats
On the spoon!
Oh, from out its savory cells
What a meal of homemade delicacy wells!
How it smells!
But it dwells
Not in the pail! Hunger tells
Of the pleasure it impels
With the swinging and the ringing
Of the bells, bells, bells,
Of the bells, bells, bells, bells,
Bells, bells, bells—
The dining to the chiming of the factory bells.

Hear the loud alarm bells—
Brazen bells!
What a tale of wakefulness their turbulency tells!
Startling labor out of sleep,
Urging him from bed to leap!
Too much thunderstruck to speak,
Thinking that there's work this week,
Out he jumps.
In his slippered feet he rushes to start up the kitchen fire,
With a glad ejaculation as the flames are mounting higher,
Leaping higher, higher higher,
While the kettle bubbles up,
And he fills his breakfast cup,
Now, now once more to work
Where idleness too long did lurk.
Oh, the bells, bells, bells!
What a tale the alarum tells
To labor! —C. B. B.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

—That little rule of 1874 couldn't be resurrected.

—After all the convention at Lansdale was only a ratification meeting.

—Bucks county is not in favor of rotation merely for the sake of rotation.

—Thos. L. Leedom & Co's. carpet mill started yesterday on three-quarter time.

—The gas main at Wood and Walnut streets which sprung a leak, is being repaired to-day.

—A part of Hermione Lodge Knights of Pythias expect to attend the exercises at Cleveland, Ohio, this month from the 24th to the 31st.

—Rev. E. A. Rook filled the pulpit of the Methodist church on last Sunday evening. There are no evening services at present in the Baptist church.

—The Odd Fellow's All-day Re-union at Neshaminy Falls, on next Wednesday, August 12, will be an interesting event for the members and friends of the Order.

—Bucks county got her rights in the renomination of Hon. Irving P. Wanger. He was the choice of 40 districts in the county against 36 districts for all the other candidates.

—The annual excursion of the employees of William H. Grundy & Co., to Atlantic City, takes place on next Saturday. These excursions have always been well conducted and have been very popular.

—The Knights of Pythias of Bristol expect to receive a visit from a delegation of the Bordentown lodge on to-morrow evening, when the third or amplified degree will be conferred upon a number of candidates

—List of letters remaining in Bristol post-office, August 5th, 1896: J. H. Boozer, Geo. Clayton, Miss Mary A. Hibbs, Mrs. Hibbs, Miss Mamie Gill, Miss Agnes Leonard, Miss H. D. Skinner, John Swain, Miss L. St Clair, Miss R. Jennie Walton, Mrs. W. C. Wilkinson.

—Edwin K. Hart, of the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, will be the orator of the day at the re-union of the Independent Literary Society at Neshaminy Falls on August 8th. An excellent program has been arranged for the occasion. The exercises will commence at 10.30 a. m.

—There was a lively contest at the Second ward delegate election on last Saturday evening between Frank F. Bell, the Shoemaker delegate, and Jonathan S. Wright, the delegate in Mr. Wanger's interest. Promptly at 5 o'clock the polls were opened and a steady stream of voters filed by for over an hour, the vote for the first hour being 270. There were many spectators in the street, principally from the First ward, who had gathered to witness the exciting scenes. A number of bets were made during the progress of the vote. The total vote was 386, of which Mr. Bell received 211 votes and Mr. Wright 175.

—The Boy's Friendly Society of St. Paul's Mission held their lawn fete last evening on Radcliffe street, at the Howell property. Two large arc lights and a number of Chinese lanterns adorned the premises. The evening was very warm and the ice cream and lemonade simply vanished. An orchestra of five pieces furnished the music and there was dancing in the large double parlors of the house. An art gallery also furnished a great deal of amusement, Miss McIntosh winning the cake offered as a prize, for guessing the correct name of the most subjects. There were about 300 people present. The boys will devote the proceeds for an additional tennis court in the mission yard.

—The Bucks County Medical Society held its regular quarterly meeting in Bristol yesterday. There were sixteen members and guests present. The session was held in the parlors of Kidd's cafe. Dr. R. C. Foulke, of New Hope, was president pro tem, and Dr. H. Pursell, of Bristol, secretary pro tem. The discussion for the day was "Intubation," the introduction of a tube through the larynx to prevent suffocation in diphtheria. Dr. Edward Rosenthal, of Philadelphia, who has practiced this method more than 100 times, and saved a number of lives, was present and exhibited the tubes and the necessary appliances for their introduction and extraction. This method has been practiced a few times in this vicinity. The statistics presented at the meeting were largely in the favor of the use of anti-toxine in diphtheria cases, and it was stated that no bad results had ever been known. Dr. E. M. Fly, of Plumstead, was elected a member of the society.

Personal Mention.

Fred Milburn has moved to Pottsville, Pa.

Morris Lake and family have moved to York, Pa.

Mrs. James Wright left yesterday for Atlantic City.

Mrs. Lewis J. Bevan and daughter are at Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Abbott left yesterday for Asbury Park.

Richard Trudgeon left yesterday morning for Long Branch.

The Sisters of the I. H. M are taking a summer vacation at Chester.

Misses Annie and Lizzie Wright are on a two weeks visit at Atlantic City.

Miss Martha C. Hughes is visiting relatives in Lawden county, Virginia.

George C. Hughes spent several days at Spring Lake during the past week.

Miss Ada L. Brown, of North Dakota, is visting her sister, Miss M. E. Brown.

J. Albert Stackhouse left on Wednesday for a two weeks visit at Atlantic City.

Messrs. Joseph T. Heston and R. Fremont Harned are at the Shelburne, Atlantic City.

Henry Embick, of Philadelphia, was the guest of James Mooney for several days this week.

Mrs. H. D. Fink and Miss Daisy Burdett, of Fairview, N. J., are the guests of Miss Nellie Booz.

Miss Nellie A. Packer, of Bala, Montgomery county, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Titus.

Howard I. James left last Tuesday for New Britain, a suburb of Doylestown, to be absent two weeks.

Charles Dungan, of David Landreth & Sons, left last week for Iowa and the northwest, to be absent three months.

Miss Miriam White and Miss Meta Worthington, of Bath street, left last Saturday for a week's visit at Newport, R. I.

Mrs. J. M. Slack and Dr. Julia H. Slack, Miss Nesbit and Gertrude K. Fenimore, of St. Davids, left on Saturday for Northfield, Mass.

Mrs. J. A. Hawke and daughters Misses Mabel and Helen Hawke left yesterday for Falmouth Heights, on Vineyard Sound, Cape Cod, Mass., to be absent a month.

Messrs Harry H White, Charles Wilson and Philip Winter have gone to Long Branch on their wheels, from there they expect to go leisurely down the coast to Cape May.

—To Mr Joseph R. Grundy, who so ably assisted in conducting the Wanger campaign in this part of the county the thanks of the Republican party of the VII District are due. He labored faithfully, wisely, in season and out of season, with an unbounded enthusiasm that imparted its influence to those with whom he came in contact, and which found its full fruition in the grand result attained at the Lansdale convention. The principles he advocated, the man he supported and the cause he espoused were justly triumphant, and his earnest work contributed largely to the attainment of that result.

—A jolly party of young Bristolians occupied two boxes at the Grand Opera House in Philadelphia last Friday evening and witnessed an excellent performance of Pinafore, followed later by Cavalleria Rusticanna. The theatre was delightfully cool and pleasant, and all voted themselves highly pleased with the trip. The party was chaperoned by Miss Marie Gilkeson and consisted of the following young ladies and gentlemen: Misses Jeanette Knight, of Hulmeville, Anna Griffith, of Trenton, Laura Wood, Helen and Ethel Gilkeson, Hallie Jarvis, Elsie McIntosh; Messrs. Geo. Hughes, Edward Swain, Jr., Armand Morris, Philip Halzell, Frank Gilkeson, Jr., Howard I. James.

A Tribute.

Jonathan S. Wright made a gallant contest. He deserves high praise for his valiant and creditable canvass. He made an honorable fight. No doubt he is right in believing that he had to contend against influences and irregularities that had no legitimate place in such a contest, and we have no question about his success had it depended solely on the genuine Republican vote of the Second ward.

Hon. Irving P. Wanger and all the friends of that gentleman, will fail not to appreciate Mr. Wright's noble stand in his behalf. A faithful and ardent body of supporters rallied around him and gave him their loyal support. The influence created by the vigorous contest in the Second ward extended in widening circles over the whole district. The earnest men who had Mr. Wright for their standard bearer made such a determined contention that all eyes were fixed upon them, and their example spread to other election districts. The struggle here kept the opposition busy and kept them at home. They had fully as much as they could attend to without directing attention to other places, and other places caught the contagion and kept the ball rolling. The friends of Mr. Wanger everywhere were encouraged and emboldened into activity. The effect is seen all around us. The dormant Wanger sentiment was aroused, activity took the place of lethargy, a lively interest succeeded to indifference, and all about us, and in every part of the district, there was life and energy and the vital seeds of victory. And victory came.

Mr. Wanger has been triumphantly successful at Lansdale, and this happy result is largely due to the waking up and calling into action the latent sentiment throughout the district, which only waited for the touch of an energizing influence to give it feet and wings and speed.

Although Mr. Wright could not go to Lansdale as a delegate, he went there crowned with honor and wearing the laurels of a hero, for it was he that made the gallant and stirring fight that waked up the sleeping giant of public sentiment, and gained at Lansdale the triumph for which we fought—a triumph that far outstripped our most sanguine expectations.

—The Steamboat Twilight now makes daily trips from Philadelphia to Trenton, N. J.

—Every British soldier costs his country $400 every year.

STILL ANOTHER LIE NAILED.

John Burton Repudiates the Letter Bearing his Signature.

Mr. John Burton, President of the Bristol Improvement Company, Director of the Farmers' National Bank, "and one of the most reliable business men of Bucks county," sends the following letter to the GAZETTE:

No letter has been written by me during the Congressional campaign in the interest of any candidate. JOHN BURTON.
TULLYTOWN, PA., August 4, 1896.

Printed words are inadequate to express the condemnation that decent persons feel for the despicable attempt to deceive the people by the perpetrators of the fraud which was concocted to bolster up the waning prospects of candidate Shoemaker, by issuing a letter falsely signed.

A resort to such base methods showed the desperate straits to which they were reduced, and "our vocabulary is too meagre" to express the deep contempt that is felt for those who were guilty of the deception.

A Card.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—During the campaign for congressional delegates a member of the firm of Wm. H. Grundy & Co., was charged in the Bristol Democratic paper and elsewhere with having threatened the positions of employees in case they failed to support the candidate of our choice. We refrained from publicly denying this statement until after the contest, thinking it might be misconstrued as being made with a view to influencing voters.

Our policy has always been to avoid any political interference with our men, for or against any party or candidate, and this campaign has been no exception to our fixed rule. Not only has there been no threats or intimidation used, but no man who has been on our pay roll during this contest has been even asked how he intended voting by either Mr. Grundy or myself. Such accusations are an insult to the intelligence of our employees. I make this statement not only that our position may be made clear, but also in justice to our men, who, as a body, represent a standard of skill and intelligence equalled by few concerns in this commonwealth

GEORGE A. SHOEMAKER.

The endorsement which Mr Wanger received last Monday at Lansdale is one of which he may justly be proud. Such a compliment and such an endorsement the GAZETTE has felt was not only due to Mr Wanger as a fitting recognition of his past services as our Representative, but one which Republicans should extend to him as being the man in the district best able to represent and serve them in the 55th Congress. The Republicans of the district have certainly sized up their duty and their opportunities and it remains for Mr Wanger to merit in the future the confidence and faith which his constituency have placed in him in the past. This we are confident he will do, and with the enlarged opportunities he will likely enjoy as an old member under a Republican administration, we are sure that he will broaden and develop with the possibilities his extended congressional career will open up to him The GAZETTE has been and is a firm believer in Mr. Wanger's ability, intelligence and honesty of purpose, and is confident that the Republicans of the district will never regret their verdict recorded at Lansdale on Monday.

—The canvass for the selection of a Republican candidate for Congress from this district ended on Monday last by the renomination of our present Representative, under such circumstances and by such a vote as can justly be considered most flattering to the distinguished gentleman, as well as intensely gratifying to the men who were so heartily enlisted in the cause his candidacy represents.

But as flattering as this well deserved endorsement may be to Mr. Wanger, as gratifying as may be the result to his party friends, it has to the people of the VII District a deeper and more important significance, for it means that so long as the district remains as it is, the question of county lines and a recognized division of time between sections of the district will play no part in the canvasses of the future, but will be supplanted in the public mind by the recognition of the business principle that fitness for this most important office, and ability to best serve and represent the varied interests of a great constituency will be the controling thought to guide Republicans in the selection of a candidate.

The Republicans of the district and especially of Bucks county acquitted themselves most creditably in this contest. By a majority of their votes in this county they pronounced a verdict in favor of District Representation, and thus gave an endorsement to a principle that is ultimately destined to give us the character of representation that so great and important a district as the VII should have in the halls of our National Legislature.

—The Republicans of the Seventh Congress District of this state have chosen a gallant standard bearer in Irving P. Wanger. There can be no question concerning Mr. Wanger's attitude in the present political crisis. His record proves him indisputably to be a sound money man of the most honorable and forceful type. His vote has already been cast in Congress on the side of honest money and honest government in the matter of placing a gold clause in the Federal bonds. "The Record" welcomes his nomination, and against a silverite nominee on the Demo-Populist ticket will heartily champion his candidacy.—Philadelphia Record.

Mr. Wanger's Prediction.

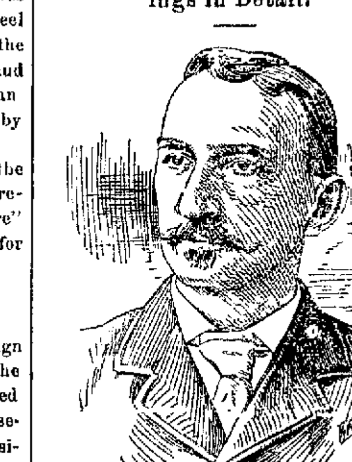
Congressman Irving P. Wanger visited the Republican Congressional headquarters in Washington yesterday. He made this prediction:

"Pennsylvania will give McKinley a rousing majority this year, because our people believe in sound money and national honor. My renomination is personally gratifying, and I am of course certain of re-election. I believe that I will have a very large majority; larger than ever has been given in the district. There are scores of sound money Democrats in every county who will vote the Republican ticket this year, and they will, in many cases, vote the Congressional as well as the national ticket."

WANGER'S VICTORY.

He is the Choice of Montgomery County, Bucks County, and of the Whole District.

A Big Convention and Lots of Enthusiasm--The Proceedings in Detail.



HON IRVING P. WANGER.

The vote of the delegates at the Lansdale convention on Monday was as follows:

Irving P. Wanger	157
Harry J. Shoemaker	21½
Dr. Joseph Thomas	12½
Henry W. Watson	3
Total	194

Wanger's majority over all is 120.

The Republican congressional convention held at Lansdale on last Tuesday morning was the largest one ever held in this district. The day was a typical one, the sun shone brightly and dame nature thus showered her blessings upon the conventionists in that beautiful little town. Large delegations were there from every part of the district. Norristown, Mr. Wanger's home, came one thousand strong. Doylestown sent a goodly crowd, and those who attended from Bristol were: Capt. Frank G. Edwards, Frank F. Bell, R. T. Fetrow, John T Hibbs, Charles Williamson, Harry C. Evans, who arrived the night before the convention, and those leaving Bristol next morning, gaily decorated with Wanger badges, and a broad smile, on the 8.12 train were: Jonathan S. Wright, Robert J. Pearson, Joseph R. Grundy, Hon. Ellory P. Ingham, Burnet Landreth, Jr., John S. Worrell, George Wright, Thomas B. Harkins, William V. Leech, Will S. Wright, R. Fremont Harned, John Lawrence, Lyndall Ackers, Max Summerfield, Charles W. Thompson, Jesse O. Thomas, Jr., R B.Kelly, Albert Loechner, John T Smith, Chalkley Howell, David Townsend, John Headley, Joseph McDonald, Albert F. Yeutter, Ellis Ratcliff, Anthony Tice, John Price, Wm. Washington, John H Rawls, Barclay Washington.

Upon arrival at Lansdale station the delegation immediately repaired to the Hotel Norwood, Mr. Wanger's headquarters, where all had the pleasure of a cordial handshaking with our congressman and with several other prominent men of the district, among whom were J. B. Holland, the delegate to the St. Louis convention and ex-district attorney of Montgomery county; John C. Swartley, county chairman of Bucks; Hon. Robt. M. Yardley, Hugh B. Eastburn and many others.

The convention room, Music Hall, which will accommodate only four or five hundred, was crowded long before the hour of the convention, and it was through the efforts of Hon. B. F. Gilkeson that a great many of the Bristol contingent secured an entrance into the hall.

The convention was called to order at 11.30 a. m. by chairman Swartley, and Samuel Garner, of Hatboro, was elected temporary and permanent chairman. Lesley Halderman, of Bucks, and Conrad Sheive, of Montgomery, were secretaries. The committee on credentials was composed of William B. Moon, Edwin A. Margerum, Evan R. Penrose, George C. Worstall, J. P. Hale Jenkins, Frank A. Hower and A. D. Fetterolf, and on that on resolutions were Joseph Bosler, Dr. H. M. Griffee, W. S. Schlicter, Joseph M. Brownback, John W. Stork, Frank G. Edwards and Henry A. Goff.

When the roll was called all the delegates elected were in attendance. In the district of West Rockhill there was a tie between the Shoemaker and Thomas delegates, which was settled by giving a half vote to each.

As soon as the permanent organization was completed and nominations were declared in order, J. Harrison Wilson, of Doylestown, nominated Harry J. Shoemaker for congressman, and Mr. Frank F. Bell seconded the nomination. It was all previously arranged that Hon. Robert M. Yardley should nominate Mr. Wanger with a nice little speech, but our Fourth ward delegate, Robert J. Pearson, could not keep his pent up enthusiasm under control, and said "I nominate Hon. Irving P. Wanger," when the whole convention applauded and yelled. After the din had subsided Mr. Yardley seconded the nomination with a few timely remarks. He spoke of the excellent record of Mr. Wanger in Congress and the advisability of returning a man like him, particularly at this time, when his country needed his services, and also spoke of his sound views on the money question. When in the course of his remarks he said, "will you keep a good man in Congress?" the convention answered with one voice, "yes.".

Evan R. Penrose, of Quakertown, next nominated Dr. Joseph Thomas, of Quakertown, and William P. Newbold, of Langhorne, nominated Henry W. Watson, of Langhorne, which Geo. Fetterolf seconded.

It was reported that Congressman Wanger had said that unless he could get a majority of the Bucks county delegates he would not be a candidate, and on Frank Bell's motion the roll of Bucks county was called first. The result was a complete victory for Mr. Wanger, as he captured 40 out of the 76 districts, the vote of the combined opposition being only 36. Two districts, the third ward of Doylestown and Morrisville Borough, had gone for J. Freeman Hendricks, but at the last moment he decided not to have his name go before the convention and his two votes were cast for Wanger.

In calling the roll of Bucks county Bristol headed the list, alphabetically, and consequently the first call in the convention was from the First ward, which was answered for Shoemaker, as was also the second and third, and when the Fourth ward was called Delegate Pearson's answer was the first for our congressman, which was in his deep voice, "Wanger, thank God." This immediately captivated the convention and the applause was again deafening, and then there were three rousing cheers given for Robert J. Pearson, of Bristol.

BUCKS COUNTY VOTE IN DETAIL

The vote of Bucks county by districts was as follows: Wanger—Fourth ward, Bristol, Bedminster, East and West districts, Upper Bensalem, Upper, Middle and Lower Buckingham, Second and Third wards of Doylestown, Doylestown township, Riegelsville district of Durham; Hilltown, Fairhill and Blooming Glen districts of Hilltown, Hulmeville, Upper and Lower Makefield, Morrisville, New Britain, New Hope, Newtown borough, Revere and Nockamixon districts of Nockamixon, North Upton, East, South and North Plumstead, Upper, Lower and Middle Solebury, Southampton, East, Middle and West Springfield, Telford, Tohickon district of Tinicum, Warminster, Warrington, Warwick and Wrightstown—40.

Shoemaker—First, Second and Third wards of Bristol, East and West districts of Bristol township, Lower Bensalem, Bridgetown, First ward of Doylestown, Lehnenburg and Durham, districts of Durham; Upper and Lower Falls, Roeder district of Milford, Newtown township, East Rockhill, Argus district of West Rockhill, Rockhill district of West Rockhill ½ vote; Delaware and Tinicum districts of Tinicum, Tullytown and Yardley—20½

Thomas—Haycock, Shelly, Trumbauersville and Roseville districts of Milford, Perkasie, First, Second and Third wards of Quakertown, Rockhill district of West Rockhill, ½ vote; Upper and Lower Richland, Richlandtown and Sellersville—12½.

Watson—Langhorne, Langhorne Manor and Middletown—3.

The entire vote of Montgomery, with the exception of Alfred Moore, of Horsham, was cast for Mr. Wanger. Horsham was Mr. Shoemaker's native township, and Mr. Moore voted for that candidate. The total vote was then announced as Wanger 157, Shoemaker 21½, Thomas 12½ and Watson 3 The nomination of Mr Wanger was made unanimous on the motion of John T. Wood, of Willow Grove.

After the nomination was made and the adoption of the resolutions there were loud calls for Wanger, and a committee was appointed to escort him to the hall When he appeared on the stage he was greeted with loud and prolonged cheers.

Mr. Wanger in a short address thanked the convention for the honor conferred upon him, and said that in the great contest for sound money and a protective tariff he would, if elected, be true to his constituents. He hoped that all animosities engendered by the contest for the nomination would be soon forgotten and said that he admired those who had an opinion and put up such a hard fight for their candidate That was the privilege of Republicans, and now all could unite in laboring for the triumph of McKinley, Hobart and sound money.

The convention adjourned at 1.30 o'clock, and at 3 o'clock a mass meeting was held in front of the Tremont House, which was addressed by General James W. Latta, Congressmen Marriott, Brasius and Wanger.

THE PLATFORM.

The platform adopted by the convention was as follows:

The Republicans of the Seventh congressional district of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, re-affirm their allegiance to the principles of the Republican party as enunciated in its platform adopted at the St. Louis Republican national convention of June last. It especially endorses those principles contained in the national platform of the Republican party which favor a tariff which protects the wage earner, the farmer, the merchant and the manufacturer alike, and that sound financial doctrine therein enunciated which recognizes gold as the basis of all values until such time as bimetallism can be secured by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world.

The industrial depression throughout the United States for the last three years and the universal distress of our citizens are traceable, directly, to the mismanagement of the Democratic party, and in view of the exhausted condition of our resources we view with alarm the declarations embodied in the Chicago platform, particularly that portion which assails the principles of protection and favors the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 by this nation alone; and we further deplore the fact that a convention of a great political party should fall into control of leaders who favor anarchy, communism, repudiation and such other vicious principles as will inevitably induce a disregard of the rights of property and destroy that high regard for law and order which has existed since the foundation of the government.

We heartily endorse the nomination of William McKinley for President of the United States and Garret A. Hobart for vice President. Major McKinley typifies the fine qualities of the highly esteemed citizen, the wise and creative legislator and the able and conservative administrator. His services as patriot soldier, as member of Congress and as governor of Ohio, evidence his fitness for the chief magistracy of the nation.

The distinguished son of New Jersey, whose eminent ability and strict integrity have made him a leader not only in the councils of the party, but also one of the foremost citizens of the nation, is appropriately the companion of Major McKinley in the contest.

We again present for the suffrage of the voters of the Seventh congressional district our tried and faithful representative, the Hon. Irving P. Wanger, whose devotion to duty and to the best interests of the people of the district entitle him to be his own successor and insure his strict adherence to the interests of the district in the future. He has for the past three years represented this district with fidelity and ability, and his accurate grasp of the paramount questions of tariff and national finance won for him the respect of the foremost statesmen of the present Congress and have enabled him to serve not only his own constituents, but the best interests of our common country as well.

NOTES.

Three cheers were given by the big crowd in front of Mr. Wanger's headquarters, with all their might, for Jonathan S. Wright, who put up such a gallant fight in the Second ward last Saturday night.

John Burton was there. The president of the Bristol Improvement Co., the director in the Farmers' National Bank? Nit, Jr.

You never saw anything more radiant than that genial smile of Joseph R. Grundy.

A large delegation of Bristolians took advantage of the floating music in Lansdale and marched in fours around the streets while the band played on.

The campaign banner of the Fourth ward was a flag with a lithograph of Irving P. Wanger pinned on it and the inscription of "Thank God" at the bottom.

Wm P. Wright, Jno. N. DeGroot, Lewis T. Rodan, Will H. Fine, Frank T. Chambers and Frank N. Booz were seen mingling in the crowd on Lansdale's pretty streets.

The Wanger delegate from Horsham, in Montgomery, was defeated by one vote, which prevented that county from being unanimous for Wanger.

Edward Kuhns, a former Bristolian, now the proprietor of a drug store in Lansdale, received a number of calls from his old friends on Monday.

A Fraud Exposed.

Nefarious practices, whether in or out of politics, deserve the condemnation of every honest man. Vicious influences of every kind give token of the degradation of the sources from which they flow. When such influences are resorted to with the view of affecting voters and securing success at the polls, they inevitably rouse the indignation of every honorable soul. What is an election worth that is gained by unfair means? What is a victory worth that is tainted by unscrupulous practices? Is there not more to be proud of in an honorable defeat, than in a success that is promoted by methods which are base? There can be but one true answer to these simple questions.

Only one instance need be cited to illustrate our point.

Just before the delegate elections of Saturday last, and when it was too late to expose the iniquity, a letter was printed and widely circulated, not only in newspapers but likewise in the form of circulars, dated "Tullytown, Pa., July 27, 1896," and signed "John Burton." It was written in the interest of Harry J. Shoemaker, strongly advocating and supporting his nomination at Lansdale. The letter had this attractive heading printed in large type: "John Burton's Letter. John Burton, president of the Bristol improvement company, a director in the Farmers National Bank, and one of the most reliable men in Bucks county, writes the following letter on the congressional question, which was published in the Doylestown Daily Intelligencer on Wednesday."

That letter was not written by John Burton. So far as he is concerned it was a fraud. It was written by John Burton, Jr., a son of Elwood Burton, whose daughter married a brother of Harry J. Shoemaker. The perpetrators of the villainy erased the Jr., and with that fraudulent heading gave it free circulation in Bristol and elsewhere in the Seventh district.

That act of baseness had much company of like low degree in the late contest, in the same interest, and some of the things were so shocking that they had better never reach the public eye through the agency of types. But the public are talking and listening and marvelling, and one person asks another with surprised look, "can such things be?"

A Flight of Arrows.

The influence of the Bucks County Intelligencer in the late contest does not appear to be very marked. Previous to its unaccountable reversal, and when it was ardently in favor of Mr. Wanger's renomination, it furnished arguments that played an excellent part in opposition to its later attitude. Those arguments could not be expunged. They still had life and force as well as merit, and they were used for all they were worth. A change in the editor's position did not involve a change in the inherent character of the arguments. These were sound all the time, and they bore effective testimony not only in favor of Mr. Wanger, but likewise against the folly and the discredit of the Intelligencer's radical transition. Its influence after its inversion was probably more than counteracted by the efficacy of its earlier discarded arguments, which continued to mock and condemn the injudicious overturn.

But let us not complain. We have reason to be thankful for the good that lived after the Intelligencer's aberration, and which it unwittingly helped to accomplish.

It furnished ammunition that was available for a worthy purpose, and it became a target for its own rejected weapons. It could not escape the flight of its own pointed arrows, which with unerring aim, hit their shining mark.

"So the struck eagle, stretched upon the plain
No more through rolling clouds to soar again,
Viewed his own feather on the fatal dart,
And winged the shaft that quivered in his heart."

"Evil Communications," etc.

Some signs are cheering to the soul. Reformation, like many other things, must have a beginning. Very often the first step in a right direction is the renunciation of old familiar ways. To turn one's back upon one's old self and travel a new road that has some relation to ethics, is a very creditable performance. The sad fact is that a man in the first stages of reform, like a second-hand postage-stamp, will not always stick. Still, let us give even new-fledged saints their due, just as we would have done before they were saints.

When editors of newspapers, whether these be highly virtuous and conspicuously righteous or otherwise, voluntarily announce that they "detest both political cant and political debauchery," one's heart is made to beat with high hope and good cheer. They make an encouraging declaration who speak thus with fervid earnestness and zeal; but somehow, when we see such words printed in some papers, we are reminded of the keen-witted poet of Queen Anne's time, who saw fit to sing in this way:—

"Vice is a monster of such frightful mien,
As to be hated needs but to be seen;
But seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

—The GAZETTE has a fine line of sample of ball programmes, tickets, etc. Call and get suited.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Guesses, Good and Bad.

BRISTOL, August 4th, 1896.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—I notice that the GAZETTE, in last week's issue, indulged in a little fancy for prediction. It made a pretty good hit. Thus it outlined the prospect which has since found fruition at Lansdale.

"The sentiment in favor of the return of Mr. Wanger to Congress has grown steadily during the past week, and as far as we can learn there are no exceptions in any locality in this region. Montgomery county is practically solid for him. Mr. Shoemaker will likely carry one district, and it is in the bounds of possibility but not in probability that he may get five out of the 118 districts, leaving in that event 113 districts in favor of Mr. Wanger. In Bucks county Dr. Joseph Thomas will probably have 18 delegates, Mr. Shoemaker 20, Henry M. Watson 6, and Mr. Wanger 32. If this statement is correct, and we have reason to believe that the result will not vary largely from it, Mr. Wanger will have at least 145 votes in the convention to 39 votes for all the other candidates, giving him on the first ballot a clear majority of 106.

Mr. Shoemaker did have one delegate from Montgomery, and 20½ from Bucks.

The other paper which has the privilege of embellishing and adorning the journalism of our town, sang words of hope in the following fanciful strain:—

If Mr. Wanger can control the united delegation of Montgomery county's 119 votes there would be no question about his easy nomination at Lansdale on Monday. Our advices from districts like Hatfield, Weldom, Ambler, Cheltenham, Franconia, Green Lane, Lansdale, Horsham, Limerick, Marlborough, Upper Salford, Plymouth, Worcester, Lower Merion, Middle Whitemarsh, Gwynedd, Salford, Towamencin, Mingo, three Pottstown wards and two wards in Norristown, demonstrate that all the Bucks county delegates have to do is to stand faithfully by a Bucks county candidate, and they will win.

When we consider that the same far-seeing oracle some time back placed the number of these hoped for districts among the forties, (this latest revision being so much nearer the reality than the original vaticination,) we ought to be charitable enough to regard the fresh feat as a splendid success in the high art of prophecy. Fairly excellent men, and even respectable editors, are occasionally given to naughtier practices than the innocent business of guessing; but when one is bold enough to venture into the realms of conjecture, it is well to be equipped with a trustworthy collection of facts up to date, or else hire a reputable clairvoyant.

BAT.

Mr. Wanger's Renomination.

The renomination of Congressman I P. Wanger at Lansdale yesterday followed as a matter of course his overwhelming success at the primaries of both Bucks and Montgomery county last Saturday. The Seventh Congressional District shows its good sense in repudiating in this instance the rotation principle, which constituted Mr. Wanger's opponents' chief claim to consideration.

Most of the Congressional districts in Pennsylvania outside of the two counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny look on a Congressman as one who has received a reward and not as one who has been commissioned as a public servant. If the position is simply an honor there is force in the claim that it should not be monopolized but borne in turn by as many deserving men as possible. If it is a post of duty, requiring faithful service and experience for its best discharge, if a Congressman is chosen for the benefit of his constituents and not for his own aggrandizement, his constituents, if they are wise, will keep him at his post so long as he proves himself an efficient and satisfactory public servant.

Mr. Wanger is now in the middle of his second term in Congress. He has served through three sessions, won credit in Washington and given satisfaction at home. Were he permitted to serve in the House with his party in a majority in both branches and legislation active instead of stifled by imperfect control, as at the last session, his experience, intelligence and sobriety of judgment would serve his party and his district well. He has faithfully executed his trust up to date, and ought to be retained in it. That this is so clearly the sentiment of the Republicans of the Seventh Congressional District of Pennsylvania is greatly to their credit.

There are no great Congressmen, leaders of national reputation and commanding influence, except from those districts where the rotation principle does not prevail but where a good representative, by being repeatedly re-elected, is given an opportunity to make a reputation and acquire an influence. With rare exceptions it is the older members who control and direct the legislation of Congress, and those districts which cannot consent to keep their members in long enough to be classed among the older members must be content to do without the influence, prestige and power which belong to the districts which, through their members, control the National House of Representatives.—Philadelphia Press.

Wanger Wins.

The contest for the nomination of a Congressman on the Republican ticket this district is over. It was a warm one, and the questions involved were thoroughly discussed It was decided that experience in legislation added to known ability and integrity was paramount to the rotation of the office from one county to the other; that the services of a thoroughly tested and reliable representative are above the claims of mere locality, and that county lines in times when the political aspect of affairs all over the county requires the best men to be retained in Congress, should be disregarded.

The Republicans of the VII District felt that Mr. Wanger had been thoroughly tested. He had been faithful to the trust heretofore imposed upon him and they knew that they run no risk in again selecting him as their Representative in Congress. They knew his devotion to the cause of protection, they knew his views on the question of a sound currency, they had no fears about his position on any of the vital questions of the day and as a consequence they renominated him by a large majority over all his competitors as their candidate for Congress.

One peculiarly gratifying fact, gratifying to Mr. Wanger and all his supporters is that while Montgomery county was practically unanimous for him, Bucks county also gave him the support of a majority of its districts. Forty delegates out of the seventy-six responded in his favor to the roll call, and by so doing deprived the opposition of any pretext for claiming that Bucks county was not in favor of his renomination.

Mr. Wanger's Victory.

The overwhelming majority cast for the renomination of Representative Wanger at the Republican primaries in the Montgomery and Bucks district is quite as much a tribute to the vital principle Mr. Wanger distinctly embodies as it is an expression of personal respect for the man.

Mr. Wanger has served creditably during his three sessions in Congress, but he was one of the minority of the Republicans of the House who emphasized his devotion to sound money in the last Congress, when a majority of both parties faltered on a test vote and thus did much to deepen the distrust of American credit at home and abroad.

There was eminent fitness in the renomination of Representative Wanger at this time entirely without regard to any principle of rotation or claims of locality. At best the theory of rotation in an important representative office is not creditable to the community that demands it, and certainly it lessens the standard of both ability and experience in our public service. But even admitting the force of the rotation principle in our rural districts, there are times when they should gracefully yield to the public welfare, and the battle made for and against the nomination of Mr. Wanger presented one of these exceptional cases.

There is one supreme issue before the American people in the present contest, and it applies with quite as much directness and force to the selection of Congressman as it does to the selection of the President. Every man who has been tested as Representative Wanger has been tested and made a record unqualifiedly in favor of sound money should be sustained by the patriotic men of all parties, and returned to continue his good word for the maintenance of public and private credit.

It is not discreditable to the several worthy men who have been competitors of Mr. Wanger that they were defeated in such a contest. A principle greater than all of them overshadowed the claims of individuals, and we congratulate the Republicans of Montgomery and Bucks on the decisive vote they have given Mr. Wanger. Every sound money man of the district, regardless of his political associations, should unite to give Representative Wanger an overwhelming majority.—Philadelphia Times.

A Syndicate Secures Trolley Roads Controlling Franchises Across New Jersey.

A syndicate of Philadelphia capitalists, headed by George S. Gandy, President of the Fairmount Park Transportation Company, and formerly Vice President of the Electric Traction Company, recently acquired control of the New York and Philadelphia Traction Company and the Central Jersey Traction Company, two corporations which have the franchises for the construction of an electric railway between New York and this city.

It is not known whether the new management of the companies expect to soon build a through line, but it is understood that the intention is to construct lines connecting Bound Brook, Rahway, New Brunswick and Plainfield in the near future. It is also stated on good authority that the contract for the construction of the road between Bound Brook and New Brunswick has been let, and that the contractor has agreed to finish the first sixteen miles of the road by May 1, 1897. Under the old management there was talk also of extending the line to Princeton after the connecting lines between the places mentioned had been put in operation, and then, perhaps, to Trenton, with a further extension to this city subsequently.

An authority on electrical railways says that he does not think a through line would ever be built on the plans mentioned. Such a road would connect near-by towns along the route between the two cities, and, as it would run through them, could not make great speed. The route would also be somewhat circuitous and the traffic would, consequently, be of a local character.

The same authority believes that a through electrical railway between Philadelphia and New York will be constructed, sooner or later. It will, however, be an air line, fenced in, over which trains can run at a rate of speed sufficiently high to cover the distance between the two cities in an hour and a half, at a lower rate of fare than the steam roads charge.

A Thriving California City.

Los Angeles was the old Spanish capital of California. In view of that fact it is doubly interesting to hear one of her citizens declaring that "San Francisco has been steadily retrograding, while the population of Los Angeles has been as steadily increasing. Los Angeles has the whole of the interior back of it, while San Francisco, being situated on a narrow strip of land backed up by mountains, has no place to spread, and no country from which to draw supplies. In 1890 the population of San Francisco was 330,000, while to-day it is only 285,000. Los Angeles' population in the same year was 85,000, while to-day it is 175,000, so you see we are steadily pulling up on them. In my section of the country we know nothing of the hard times that exist in the rest of the States. Everything is on the boom."

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TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

The Gazette will be pleased to receive at all times communications upon current topics. Anonymous communications however cannot be noticed. In all cases the writer's name is required, (not for publication) as a guarantee of good faith.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1896.



REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For President,
William McKinley, of Ohio.
For Vice-President.
Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey.
For Congressman, Seventh District,
Hon. Irving P. Wanger, of Montgomery.

For Presidential Electors-At-Large.

Joseph Wharton,	William Witherow,
Alex. E. Patton,	Peter L. Kimberly.

District Electors.

John S. Pearson,	H. C. Prevost,
Allen B. Rorke,	J. V. Brown,
Frank P. Henley,	F. N. Eaton,
W. M. Taggart,	G. B. Miller,
Leonard Myers,	R. H. Shindel,
J. H. Huddell,	George D. Swank,
W. F. Solly,	A. C. White,
John Fritz,	W. H. Randolph;
Henry L. Johnson,	E. Wertheimer,
John H. Landis,	Josiah Spear,
Everett Warren,	E. E. Abrams,
E. W. Wible,	Isadore Sobel,
Harrison Bail,	William Schnur,
D. W. Miller,	J. C. Campbell.

For Congress-at-large.
SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT, Erie.
GALUSHA A. GROW, Susquehanna.

Tom Reed has fired a shot for gold that is being heard round the world.

The scheme for the unlimited coinage of 50 cent silver is wholly opposed to mathematics, logic and morality.

With patriots like Speaker Reed on the stump in Maine the old greenbackers of 1880 will make no headway with cheap money this year.

Squeeze the oratory out of Bryanism and Watsonism and what is there left! Not even the wind that is now keeping them in evidence.

That American citizens should ever have been forced to organize for the retention of honest money will seem incredible to the next generation. But the demon of dishonesty is getting in his work, and the only thing to do is to fight him to a finish.

So long as the domain of America extends from the shores of the Atlantic to the shores of the Pacific, from the icy waters of the lakes to the tepid waters of the gulf, our tariff policy, to be truly American, must be truly protective.

The platform of Chicago is a direct departure from the beaten path of the Democratic party, and while it will go before the country and appeal for votes in that honored name, the great American people will recognize the difference between the motley and the genuine, and the free silver heresy will receive a joyful November burial.—Washington Times.

The fact that the value of foreign goods remaining in warehouses was $11,000,000 more last March than in March, 1895, is evidence of the impoverished condition of our people, who are unable to purchase freely, even of the "cheap" foreign goods that are awaiting them. Perhaps free trade theorists will begin to understand that less work in our mills means a lighter purchasing power on the part of our people.

We are a continent, not an island; our resources are plural, not singular. In a speech, made in 1844, Webster said that he defied any one conversant with our early history, from 1787 to 1789, to deny that protection was the leading motive in the formation of the new government. One of the first acts of congress was a tariff act, passed July 4, 1789, and, being moderately protective, it was a declaration of independence from the industrial domination of Great Britain.

Mr. Arthur Sewall, of Maine, will entertain Mr. William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, at his home early in August. It has just occurred to us that possibly the present eruption of Mr. Thomas Euphony Watson's mouth and pen may be explained upon the assumption that so far he has received no cards to this function. We may, perhaps, be pardoned for suggesting to Mr. Sewall that a letter addressed simply to "Tom Watson, Georgia," would be sure to reach its destination safely.

American interests may be safely intrusted to President McKinley's hands, whether occasion calling for the exercise of his careful judgment may arise during the declining days of the nineteenth century or in the dawn of the new century, that will, we trust, find him the true, honorable and upright president of the United States as he has been one of its true, honorable and upright public and private citizens. While we congratulate Major McKinley upon his nomination, we still more congratulate the American people upon their representative, who will lead the party of protection to victory.—American Economist.

PROTECTION IS AMERICAN.

Our Prosperity Rests on the Perpetuity of Industrial Independence.

The strife between nations for financial supremacy will never cease, and the tale of commercial progress is the continued tragedy of the ages.

Nations, like men, are selfish in so far as they follow heaven's first law—that of self-preservation. The fortification of our power in time of war and of our prosperity in time of peace rests in the perpetuity of our industrial independence.

Among these confederated states there is and should be free trade, for our people owe allegiance to one common flag, are subject to the demands of a common system of law, are united in the accomplishment of a common purpose and are tending toward a common destiny.

The bonds of national patriotism create mutual obligations between the different sections of this Union. These obligations are regarded or disregarded as the representatives from the states vote for or against the protection of the industries of each from foreign competion.

COINAGE AND WAGES.

Practical Talk on the Effect of Free Silver on Labor.

IT AFFECTS EVERY PERSON.

The Danger of Being Misled by Talk Against Capital.

THE MEANING OF IT ALL.

An Interesting Dialogue Which Goes to Prove That Workingmen Should Not Vote to Cut Down Their Wages 50 Per Cent. Without First Satisfying Themselves of Some Great Compensating Advantage—A Few Thoughts Concerning the Expenses of Living as Applied to the Problem.

The following dialogue between a man who intended to vote for Bryan to spite Wall street, and one who foresaw the folly of such an act can be read with interest and profit by the voters of Pennsylvania:

"I'm going to vote for Bryan," the man said to me. "It's a good chance to get in a lick at Wall street. Devil take Wall street!"

"Don't you care anything about yourself?" I asked.

"What do you mean?"

"Don't you care anything about the effect on your own earnings and domestic economy of the establishment of free coinage of silver?"

"Oh, stuff! It won't make any difference to me. Not a bit of difference."

Here was an intelligent man, a bright man, a man who earns his $2,500 a year. He didn't know that the establishment of free coinage would affect him personally.

"What is free coinage?" I asked.

"Means that the government will coin all the gold and silver that's taken to the mint, free of charge."

"I suppose you noticed that provision in the Chicago platform in regard to the ratio of 16 to 1?"

"Oh, yes."

"What's that mean?"

"Means that sixteen times as much silver, by weight shall go into the dollar as of gold."

"So that all a man need do is to take a certain quantity of silver to the mint, regardless of its market value, and get a dollar for it?"

"I suppose so."

"So if a man can buy as much silver as goes into a dollar for fifty-three cents, he can sell it to the government for a dollar?"

"Why, yes; I suppose so."

"Now, do you mean to say that it would not affect you personally if the dollar of today, the 100 cent dollar, should be superseded by a fifty-three cent dollar?"

"But it won't."

"Why not?"

"Hang it all, a dollar's a dollar. It's the stamp of the government that makes the dollar. Isn't this silver dollar that I've got in my hand as good as a gold dollar?"

"For present use it is. It's worth a dollar today because practically it bears on its face the promise of the United States to redeem it in gold. But if you should keep that dollar and unlimited free coinage should be established in this country you would see the time when you couldn't exchange it for gold—a time when its value would be simply the value of the silver that's in it, just as today the value of a gold dollar is the value of the gold that's in it. You say the stamp of the government makes value? Really, you don't believe that, do you?"

"Certainly; wherever the stamp goes the value goes. Isn't that true?"

"Not a bit of it. The stamp on the gold piece is simply a certificate of the quantity of gold it contains. We are shipping gold to Europe all the time. Europeans take our gold coin at its actual bullion value. If there was more gold in a $5 piece it would bring more abroad; if less, the price would be lower.

"So it is in our own country. The gold coin is taken for what it actually is worth. It stands on its merits. There is no redemption back of it. It is our standard of value. If a man has a horse to sell he names the price—so many dollars—and expects payment in dollars that come up to the standard.

"Not so with silver. The 53-cent dollar you have in your hand stands precisely in the position of the paper dollar. It is practically only a promise to pay gold. It would circulate as freely if there was but ten cents' worth of silver in it. It is taken now in trades of all kinds without question, because nobody doubts the ability of the government to redeem it in gold.

"Establish free coinage and the silver dollar will have nothing behind it. It must go for what it is actually worth. There would be no redemption. In the first place, it is not proposed to back it with a government promise of redemption; in the second place, the government could not keep such a promise good if it should make it."

"Free coinage means the substitution of the silver dollar for the gold dollar as the standard of value.

"Can't you see now how it would affect you personally?" I demanded of my friend.

"I'd get my salary in silver," he answered frankly, "not necessarily silver coin, but in dollars redeemable in silver. Is that what you mean?"

"That's part of it. You don't entertain any expectation, do you, that your salary would be raised as the value of the money standard should fall?"

"Do I? Of course I don't. I've seen too much of the world to expect the like of that. Men who work for wages, big or little, would keep on working at the same wages. I've no doubt of that."

"How about your expenses? Take rent, for example. You pay $35 a month now for your flat, you say. Will your landlord continue to rent that flat for $35 when dollars shall be worth 50, 60, 40 cents? What do you think about it?"

"I wouldn't if I was he."

"How about clothing, food and the other necessaries of life? Would your salary go as far after the scaling down by free coinage as it does now? You paid about $30 for that suit, I judge—$30 in gold. You don't suppose thirty 50 cent dollars would buy such a suit of clothes, do you?

"Another thing. Is your life insured?"

"Yes, for $6,000."

"Comfort to you to think that if you should die your wife would get that $6,000? You needn't say yes. I know. Now, how would you feel if this $6,000 should be scaled down to about 50 per cent?"

"That would be devilish."

"That's what free coinage proposes. It proposes, too, that every dollar you and your wife, by dint of economy, self denial and hard work have put into the savings bank shall be cut in two about in the middle.

"Now, my advice to you," said I, in conclusion, "is to study into this question a little. Let Wall street go to thunder. Wall street will take care of itself in any circumstances. Look out for yourself. I maintain that a man who works for a living as you and I do wants a stable monetary system. Certainly we don't want to vote to cut our own wages down 50 per cent. without first satisfying ourselves that we should get some great compensating advantage out of free coinage."

PROFIT FOR MINE OWNERS.

What Would Follow the Enactment of a Free Coinage Bill.

Ex-Congressman Buckalew, of Pennsylvania, expresses the opinion that there is one point in connection with the currency question that has not as yet received attention, which will be thoroughly ventilated as the campaign progresses, and which will have large influence with voters. "This point," said Mr. Buckalew, "is the enormous profit which will accrue to silver miners in the event of the enactment of a free coinage bill. I think when the people come fully to understand this it may cause them to ponder a while before giving adherence to the silver cause. The difference between the coin and bullion value of the metal will go into the pockets of the bullion owners, and is a clear donation on the part of the rest of the people. The free coinage of silver would not put more dollars into circulation. The country has now absorbed about all it can take, and the only possible way to increase the volume of silver in use is to do away with paper money of small denominations."

The extent to which the bullion owners would be benefited by the passage of a free coinage law is easily computed. The bullion value of silver is at present about 70 cents per ounce. If free coinage should be established it would be increased to its coin value, which is $1.39½ per ounce. The difference between those figures would represent the profit to the bullion owner, which now goes to the goverment, and is known as the "seignorage." The capacity of the mints is about $4,000,000 per month, say $50,000,000 per year. At the present price of bullion the annual profits to the owners of that metal under free coinage would be about $20,000,000.

Taking an ounce of silver and comparing it with an ounce of gold for the purposes of coinage we have these results: One ounce of gold of standard fineness, that is, 900 parts of pure gold to 100 parts of alloy, will coin in gold dollars $18.60. Sixteen ounces of silver of standard fineness, that is, 900 parts of pure silver to 100 parts of alloy, will coin $18.60 in standard silver dollars of the existing weight. These sixteen ounces of silver can be purchased today at the rate of 70 cents per ounce, which would be for the sixteen ounces $11.20. On an investment of $11.20, therefore, there would be under free coinage a profit to the investor of $7 40. That is to say, any man could go into the market, purchase 1,600 ounces of silver bullion, which can be purchased today for $1,120, and from this there can be coined $1,860 of full legal tender quality. That quantity of silver bullion under free coinage could be taken to the mint and the holder would realize a profit of $740 on an investment of $1,120.

CANNOT STAND IT.

Extracts From Democratic Papers That Have Bolted the Ticket.

The New York Times says: The candidate and platform of the Populist convention at Chicago are absolutely rejected by the Democracy of New York. This is not a bolt; it is the vindication of true Democracy. It is stripping the disguise from an impudent pretender and whipping him out of the party whose leadership he seeks to usurp. The plan of referring the question of a Democratic sound money nomination to the people in the several states is Democratic and wise.

The New York World says: A political organization can survive being made odious, but there is peril in making it ridiculous. The nomination of a "boy orator" for the White House, at this juncture of the nation's affairs, domestic and foreign, when the ripest experience, the best trained wisdom, the broadest patriotism, and the greatest executive ability are required, comes perilously near taking this one fatal step from the sublime. There is no doubt as to the result of the election except as to the size of McKinley's popular and electoral majorities.

The Buffalo (N. Y.) Courier says: The Democrats of this state cannot without self stultification and ignoble sacrifice of convictions accept the Chicago currency plank or support nominees who make that plank the chief feature of their political faith. The Democracy of New York should head a movement for an independent Democratic national ticket.

The Boston Globe says: The Globe is not prepared at this time to support Candidate Bryan. It does not approve of the platform, and firmly believes that in a calm and thorough discussion of the financial question all classes of people will see that the greatest good of the greatest number will be best promoted by the gold standard until such time as the status of silver may be changed by international agreement.

The Manchester (N. H.) Union says: That such a platform shall be supported by sound money Democrats is not to be thought of. Democrats may not and cannot indorse McKinleyism with its outrageous protection and favoritism. But neither can true Democrats accept a policy of dishonesty and consequent dishonor within their own organization.

The Hartford (Conn.) Times says: We feel assured that all true Democrats will justify us in deciding that we cannot give the support of The Times to the leprosy of the Chicago platform and its politically diseased candidates. We cannot consistently ask honest men to vote for them.

The New Haven (Conn.) Register says: The platform agreed upon is such a mass of falsehood, clumsy subterfuge and deceit that no self respecting Democrat can support it. It is characteristic of the mob that framed and accepted it.

The Baltimore Sun says: The Democrats who cannot support the ticket nominated at Chicago will part more in sorrow than in anger with those whom they regard as their erring brethren, not as their lasting foes. But they must part with them temporarily because they honestly believe that free and independent silver coinage, at the ratio of 16 to 1, would plunge the country into troubles from which it would not recover for many years to come, and because they believe that it also involves national and party dishonor.

Veterans for McKinley.

New York, Aug. 1.—A secret meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the Murray Hill hotel to consider the advisability of forming an organization of Union veterans for active work in the pending presidential campaign in behalf of McKinley and Hobart. The following committee was appointed to form an association and map out a plan of organization: General Daniel E. Sickels, president; General Horace Porter, vice president, and Colonel L. Edwin Dudley, secretary. Letters pledging support were read from General Franz Sigel, Major General O. O. Howard and other military leaders.

A MENACE TO LABOR.

An Analysis of Japanese Industrial Competition.

AVERAGE WAGES IN JAPAN.

Effect of Different Currency on American Wageworkers.

FACTS WORTH CONSIDERATION.

What American Labor Would Lose Unless Protected by a Tariff That Would Represent the Difference Between the Japanese Wages of 35 Cents and Ours of $1.50—Yet Some Persons Pretend to Believe That the McKinley Tariff Rates Were Too High.

Examining the direct bearing of Japan's trade with the United States, we find that in 1894 we sold to that country only $5,579,140 of our goods, while buying $22,008,307 of theirs, the trade balance being nearly $16,500,000 in their favor.

The articles of tea, raw silk and matting constitute $15,500,000 of the above total, leaving $6,500,000 of other goods that we bought from Japan, many of them being luxuries of a peculiarly oriental character. The value of these goods is according to our gold standard, whereas it represents practically double that value according to the Japanese currency, which, with "gold the nominal standard," as the March report of the bureau of statistics tells us, silver is "practically the standard." The last value quoted of the Japanese silver yen was 53.2 cents in terms of the United States gold dollar. Therefore the $6,500,000 of miscellaneous articles that we imported in 1894 represented approximately $13,000,000 in Japanese currency.

On Jan. 18, 1895, the average wages in Japan per day of ten hours in twenty-eight different classes of skilled labor and one of common labor was below 28 cents.

Since then wages have advanced, and we are now authoritatively informed that 35 cents a day would be a fair average, except for machinists, who get $1 a day in gold. We are further informed that fully 75 per cent. of the value of their exports to the United States represents the labor cost in the production of those goods which they are now sending us. This gives us $4,875,000 paid in Japanese wages, which, at 35 cents per day, afforded employment for fully 10,000,000 men for one full day's work of ten hours, even allowing for the small number of mechanics employed at the higher rate. Supposing that all of these miscellaneous goods could have been made in the United States or that, when Japan's manufacturing industries have progressed, we shall import such a quantity of goods that directly supplant the product of our own mills, what will the effect be upon American labor?

It is well known that the Japanese workman is no fool. He is quick to learn, active in operation and thorough in effectiveness. We have been unable to ascertain definitely whether a Japanese workman is able to produce as good and great results as an American wage earner, but, giving the Japanese equal facilities in the way of machinery and appliances, which he is buying from us, and we believe that the product of the Japanese will compare favorably with that of Americans, man for man.

Let us, however, say that he is not as good a workman in all classes of labor by 25 per cent., and let us admit for the sake of argument that the day's work of 10,000,000 Japanese can be equaled by that of 7,500,000 Americans, then what is the result? The work done by 10,000,000 Japanese at 35 cents per day, upon products that we can manufacture, takes the place of work done by 7,500,000 Americans at $1.50 per day. It costs them $4,875,000 for labor in their money to make goods that would cost us at least $11,125,000. American labor would lose this amount of employment unless protected by a tariff that would represent the difference between their daily wages of 35 cents and ours at $1.50. Yet there are some Republicans who pretend that the McKinley tariff rates were too high.

HONESTY AND DISHONESTY.

Not Reform but Revolution That Is Offered by the Bryan Men.

Mr. Hamlin, assistant secretary of the treasury, is a Democrat of many years standing. When such men as Mr. Hamlin declare that no political issue is involved in the coming election they must be listened to with respect. "The question to be decided," says the assistant secretary, "is far deeper and more vital. Every loyal citizen should ally himself against the forces which controlled the Chicago convention. Henceforth there should be no Republican, no Democrat, but a union of loyal citizens against the combined forces of repudiation and disorder."

Party lines are more or less obliterated. There will be a great bolt from the Democratic ranks. Such silver Republicans as follow the leadership of Senator Teller will desert the Republican party. It is not a question of McKinley and Bryan. It is no longer a simple controversy between protection and free trade, for the Democratic party has abandoned its free trade position. The one great issue is: Shall we have free silver and place in the White House a man devoted to the teachings of anarchy, or shall we maintain our honesty and self respect among the other nations of the globe? McKinley is leading the forces of national integrity.

Bryan is at the head of those who would repudiate, disrupt, tear down and destroy the property of the rich and the poor alike. It is not an assault upon the rich man. Capital and labor are not involved. It is the raid of communists upon every man with a dollar in his pocket, whether he belongs to the wealthy classes or to those who earn wages by the day. It is an attack upon the laborer, upon the farmer, upon the man who works in the mills. It robs him of his just stipend. It leaves him plundered and his home destroyed.

This is the great issue that is at stake. It is not a question of Republicanism or of Democracy. There will be time enough to talk about party principles after this election is over. Under the one banner must assemble all who believe in prosperity, honesty and integrity. Under the other banner must fight those who would revolutionize and seek personal profit from those who would suffer.

It is not reform, but revolution, that is offered us by Mr. Bryan and his followers. There is no getting away from this. Mr. Hamlin is right. It is not a political issue. It is honesty against dishonesty, and there is no other no other name for it.

It Was Supplied.

Uncle Tom (shaving)—Yo', C'loel Fotch me some o' dat babby powder to smoof mah face.

Aunt Chloe (to her grandson)—Chile, jes' han yo' ole granfadder dat pot o' chimbly soot.—Harlem Life.

Tom Watson is going into dreams and allegory for campaign ammunition. This is easier and cheaper than arguments.

Mr. Reed to Democrats.

Mr. Reed's speech was in excellent temper, and in no part more so than where he discriminated between Democratic organizations and individual Democrats. On the subject of Democrats who were severing party ties in behalf of national honor he said:

Why, it is within the memory of a third, and, perhaps, half of this very audience which listens to me that when the terrible war of the rebellion burst forth tens of thousands of Democrats, politicians, strong party men, sprang to their feet, representing hundreds of thousands, aye, millions, and thenceforth and always were part and parcel of the bone and sinew of the victorious republic. What matter if the party had gone wrong? They were right. One man among them, one man alone, by a single sentence gave aid and succor to this government which outweighed a whole army corps of veterans, musket on shoulder. When Stephen A. Douglas declared, after Sumter was fired on, that "thenceforth there could be but two parties, patriots and traitors," he won the respect even of foes and an imperishable place in history. We shall certainly welcome all such men today, not that they are to be Republicans, for they will not be, but because they are patriots, for that they must be.

This was a gracious thing for Mr. Reed to say. Every word of it is true. As Major McKinley had said in effect the same thing on Saturday evening last, it would seem to be the Republican policy for the campaign orators, and it certainly is a good one. It is a time for patriots to stand together and partisans to drop to the rear.

The Baltimore News says: The duty of every man who realizes the gravity of the menace involved by the Chicago platform is to oppose it in the only thoroughly effective way, namely, by voting for McKinley.

A Complete Establishment.

Johnson Brothers, the popular clothiers at the corner of Mill and Wood streets, are now ready for the Spring and Summer trade. They can dress a man from head to toe in the best style and for a small amount of cash. Their Clothing, Hats, Caps, Underwear, Hosiery, Shoes and Neckwear, are all of the latest styles and best makes. They have suits from $5 to $20, honest goods and well made. Hats, from 40 cts. to $3.00. Underwear from $1.00 to $3.00 per suit; and shoes, well made, neat, strong and substantial, at various prices. For reliable goods, bought from standard houses, go to Johnson Brothers. They keep no auction trash upon their premises.

Half rates to Milwaukee.

On account of the National Convention of Republican League Clubs, August 23, 24 and 25 The North-Western Line (Chicago & North-Western Railway) will sell excursion tickets from Chicago to Milwaukee and return at rate of one fare for the round trip. For tickets and full information apply to ticket agents of connecting lines, or address W. B. Kniskern, G. P. & T. A., Chicago, Ill.

—The two volcanoes in Iceland are advertised for sale by a Copenhagen paper. The price asked is about 160 pounds.

If you have ever seen a little child in the agony of summer complaint, you can realize the danger of the trouble and appreciate the value of instantaneous relief always afforded by DeWitt's Colic & Cholery Cure. For dysentery and diarrhœa it is a reliable remedy. We could not afford to recommend this as a cure unless it were a cure. J. Edward Wright, 303 Mill Street,

—In several European countries butter is sold by the yard. The rolls are a yard in length, and are sold in sections to suit purchasers.

Theories of cure may be discussed at length by physicians, but the sufferers want quick relief, and One Minute Cough Cure will give it to them. A safe cure for children. It is "the only harmless remedy that produces immediate results." J. Edward Wright, 303 Mill Street.

—Eight tramps took possession of the stable of W. J. McClure, Chester, and their wrangling aroused the neighbors, who sent for the police.

Don't trifle away time when you have cholery morbus or diarrhœa. Fight them in the beginning with DeWitt's Colic & Cholera Cure. You don't have to wait for results, they are instantaneous, and it leaves the bowels in healthy condition. J. Edward Wright, 303 Mill Street.

—The survivors of the One Hundred and Fourth Regiment, which was raised in Bucks County, and the Durrell Battery, will hold their reunion on September 17.

It doesn't matter much whether sick headache, biliousness, indigestion, and constipation are caused by neglect or by unavoidable circumstances; DeWitt's Little Early Risers will speedily cure them all. J. Edward Wright, 303 Mill Street.

—Bicyclers carrying Japanese lanterns in lieu of lamps are becoming common on suburban roads.

The whole system is drained and undermined by indolent ulcers and open sores. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve speedily heals them. It is the best pile cure known. J. Edward Wright, 303 Mill Street.

—Whooping-cough is reported as being prevalent in Germantown and Mount Airy.

Many a day's work is lost by sick headache, caused by indigestion and stomach troubles. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are the most effectual pill for overcoming such difficulties. J. Edward Wright, 303 Mill street.

—Merchants are making low prices to sell their remaining stock of summer goods.

"Boys will be boys" but you can't afford to lose any of them. Be ready for the green apple season by having DeWitt's Colic & Cholera Cure in the house. J. Edward Wright, 303 Mill street.

—There are 38 prisoners in the Bucks County jail, only one of them being a woman.

Poison Ivy, insect bites, bruises, scalds, burns, are quickly cured by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, the great pile cure. J. Edward Wright, 303 Mill Street.

—The new Chester postoffice building will be ready for occupancy about November 1.

Room For Rent.

Third story room of Washington Hall for lodge purposes. For terms, etc., apply to
B. C. Foster,
Cor. Wood and Mill Sts.

500,000 Celery Plants

For sale ready to plant out now. Price, $2.50 per 1000. J. T. DeWitt,
Pond Street, above Walnut.

For Sale.

Two portable heaters used at the Baptist church are for sale. They are in good condition and have been superceded by hot water apparatus. Will be sold cheap. Apply to
S. T. Valentine,
326 Radcliffe St.

Every business man should have it in his office: it is an invaluable companion—"The Rand-McNally Railway Guide."

The Gazette is the leading Republican paper in Bucks county.

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

Notice of Lost Certificates.

The following named persons having lost their certificates for their respective holdings in the first series of the capital stock of the Fidelity Building Association to wit: Patrick Archer, certificate No. 90, for 5 shares; Ellen Harkins, certificate No. 273, for 5 shares; Fred Glebe, certificate No. 33, for 2 shares; W. Nelson Jarvis, certificate No. 201, for 5 shares; Mary E. Vanarsdale, certificate No. 88, for 2 shares, and application having been made for the issue of new certificates for the said stock.

Notice is hereby given that on and after the expiration of four weeks from the date of this notice, the said certificates Nos. 90, 273, 33, 201, and 38 will be void unless previously delivered to the undersigned and new certificates will be issued in place and stead thereof respectively.

July 22nd, 1896. A. Weir Gilkeson,
Secretary Fidelity Building Association.

From Sire to Son.

As a Family Medicine Bacon's Celery King for the Nerves passes from sire to son as a legacy. If you have Kidney, Liver or Blood disorder do not delay, but get a free sample package of this remedy at once. If you have Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, Rheumatism, etc., this grand specific will cure you. Harry H. Headley the leading druggist, is sole agent and is distributing samples free to the afflicted. Large packages 50c and 25c.

Notice of Removal.

Dr. J. D. Thomas, specialist in the painless extraction of teeth with nitrous oxide gas, has removed from 912 to 1122 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

For Sale.

On easy terms, the desirable three story brick business stand, situate Nos. 457-459 Mill Street, Bristol, Pa. Apply to
JOHN C. STUCKERT.

WANAMAKER'S.

Philadelphia, Monday, Aug. 3, 1896.

SOME STATEMENTS—
REMARKABLE
BUT REASONABLE

Every announcement in these columns rings with the stories of price reductions. Some of the statements appear extravagant—would be elsewhere! But they are all carefully made, are perfectly reasonable and the natural outcome of our methods.

We are constantly handling over Four Millions of Dollars in merchandise. It comes and goes. At this period, when Summer is passing and Autumn is coming, all the balances of strictly Summer stocks must go. To accomplish this we cannot afford to stop long enough to consider losses. Apparently absurd cheapness appears in scores of places.

Also manufacturers, importers and dealers in all sorts of things must liquidate Summer merchandise. The big outlet commands them. And so we are buying and passing on goods at figures that are a satire on values.

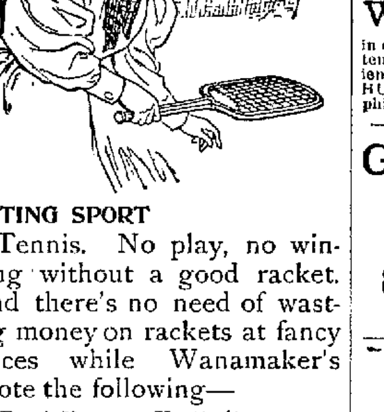
Therefore our remarkable store news is not sensational or extravagant. Just plain, simple, downright truth.

OUTING EASE

The siesta is Spanish. The Hammock is Spanish-American. The siesta demands the Hammock. The outing is incomplete without the Hammock. Prices 50c to $20.

Mesh Hammocks, baby, 60c.
Mesh Hammocks, $1.
Mexican Hammocks, 60c and $1.
Fine Mexican Hammocks, $10, $15, $20.
Woven Hammocks, with pillow and spreader, $1.
Woven Hammocks, finely colored, with pillow, spreader and valance, $3.50 and $4.25.

Ropes, hooks, spreaders, etc.



OUTING SPORT

Tennis. No play, no winning without a good racket. And there's no need of wasting money on rackets at fancy prices while Wanamaker's quote the following—

Boys', 50c — Youth, $1
Junior, 75c — Germantown, $3
Wissahickon, cork handle, $2.50.
Belmont, cork handle, $3
Germantown, cork handle, $3.50.

Nets, Poles, Ropes, Pegs, Tapes, Balls, etc.

BLACK DRESS GOODS

Challis—good for generations, but this generation gets it at 28c—all this season 37½c; all last season 45c. Five sorts, new weavings. Won't last long—too cheap to stay here.

French Crepon skirt lengths at $2.50. Just the stuff for the fastidious and just half price—a selling combination. Somebody suffers for the price—but that's no concern of yours.

ANGOLA FLANNEL

Woven like serge, looks like cashmere, feels like lambs' wool. Chosen by many for house and outing dresses. Popularity is due to washing without shrinking. Price for many years 20c and 25c; now 12½c—too cheap for prosperity; not too cheap for economy.

John Wanamaker.

German-American Investment Co.
Founded 1892.
52 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
(Under supervision of Banking Department of the State of New York.)
Authorized Capital, - - - $1,000,000
Paid up Capital, - - - - $200,000
Letters of Credit, Checks and Drafts on Foreign Countries at cheapest rates.
SPECIALTY — Cable transfers and all other money transactions with Germany and Austria-Hungary.
Foreign money, bank notes, bonds, bought and sold.
Bankers wanted as agents in various towns.

PUBLIC SALE OF A MARE, CARRIAGE AND HARNESS.

By virtue of a lien acquired by me under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for keep, care and storage, I will sell at public sale, at three o'clock in the afternoon, on SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1896, At my livery stable, situate No. 109 Radcliffe Street, Bristol, Pa., a black mare, 15 hands high, apparently sound and all right, also an oak-colored, single-seated spindle wagon, and a set of rubber mounted single harness.
WILLIAM HAMILTON.
Henry Rue, constable and Auctioneer.

BOROUGH TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the treasurer of the borough will be at the Town Hall on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, JUNE 24th and 25th, From 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. to receive the Borough Tax. An abatement of FIVE PER CENT will be allowed for prompt payment.
JAMES WRIGHT,
Borough treasurer.

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of DANIEL THOMPSON, late of Bristol borough, Bucks County, deceased.

ALL persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement, and all persons having legal claims against the said estate are requested to present the same in proper form, without delay, for settlement, to
Or DANIEL J. THOMPSON,
Administrator d.b.n.c.t.a.
Gilkeson & Wright,
Attorneys.

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of HANNAH DEVER, deceased, late of Bristol Borough, Bucks Co., Pa.

ALL persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them in proper order for settlement, without delay, to
Or, C. J. PATTON,
Gilkeson & Wright, Administrator.
Attorneys.

ESTATE NOTICE

Estate of MARY HAGERMAN, deceased, late of Bristol Borough, Bucks County, Pa.

ALL persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same will present them without delay, in proper order for settlement, to
CASPER HAGERMAN,
Administrator.
Or J. C. Stuckert, Attorney. 40-6t

WILLIAM TERNESON,
Manufacturer & dealer in
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fine
Boots, Shoes & Gaiters,
Cor. Mill and Pond Sts., BRISTOL, PA.
A first-class calf-skin Gaiter, my own make, $3
Also a full line of John Mundell's Solar Tipped Children's Shoes.

Dr. C. E. King,
DENTIST,
202 Mill Street, Bristol,
(Over Pursell's Drug Store.)

The Marseilles Cottage,
104 S. South Carolina Ave.,
Atlantic City, N. J.
MISS E. K. LEEDOM.
Address until June 1st, 1507 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

R. BUSEMAN,
BREAD AND FANCY CAKE BAKERY
AND ICE CREAM SALOON,
Bath and Otter Streets, Bristol.
Weddings and Parties Supplied at Short Notice

DR. J. T. STRADLING
DENTIST,
No. 21 Market Street,
Bristol, Penna.

WANTED—A MAN
in each county for one year to hire and superintend agents. $65 a month. State age, experience and references. Enclose stamp. THE HUBBARD CO., 1023 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

George W. Booth,
321 Dorrance St.,
has the latest
.....styles of
SUMMER SHOES.
PRICES LOW.

FOR SHERIFF.
IRVIN AARON,
OF YARDLEY BOROUGH.
Subject to the decision of the Repblican Nominating Convention.

HINDERCORNS The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Makes walking easy. 15c. at Druggists.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

If you are CONSUMPTIVE or have Indigestion, Painful Ills or Debility of any kind use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. Many who were hopeless and discouraged have regained health by its use.

Not one part but *every* part of HIRES Rootbeer tends toward making it the perfect temperance and healthgiving drink.
Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A 25c. package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

Runabout Wagons
Are New York's most popular urban and suburban vehicles. They are included in the Celebrated BIRCH CARRIAGES and HARNESSES, as well as other up-to-date rolling stock. Send for full Catalogue illustrating over 100 styles of each, at moderate prices. It is a work of art and will be mailed free on application.
J. H. BIRCH, Burlington, N. J.,
Manufacturer of the Celebrated Birch Carriages and Harness.

S. B. ARDREY & SONS,
Engineers.
STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING
For Public Buildings, Residences and Greenhouses.
GREENHOUSE VENTILATING.
Pond Street,
Bristol, Pa.

Groceries
In Great Variety
And Cheap
AT FOSTER'S.
Especial care is taken to constantly have on hand the finest Butter, Teas, Coffees, and Spices the market affords. Fruits and Vegetables in season.
EDWARD H. FOSTER,
The DORRANCE
STREET
. . . . GROCER.

Sherman & Peirce,
BRISTOL, PA.
Lumber Yard
Fully stocked with all kinds of Building and Finished Lumber, both PINE AND HARDWOOD.
MILL WORK in variety, including STAIRWAYS and HARDWOOD INTERIOR FINISH.

Ladies
Save Money!
Is there ANYTHING you want?
We have it, and at the lowest New York prices, too. Send us your name and address and receive a Catalogue and Monthly Fashion Sheet free. We carry complete lines of Dress Goods, Laces, Embroideries, Infants' Wear, and Ladies' Furnishings in general.
THE WEIL STORES,
10th St. and Avenue A., New York City

Farms & Houses
FOR SALE AND
TO RENT.
Rents and all Other Bills Collected.
EDW. N. BOOZ,
No. 10 Wood Street, Bristol, Pa.

EDWARD BARTON,
House Painting in all its Branches.
Plain and Decorative Paper-hanging. Wall Papers for Sale.
No. 153 BUCKLEY ST.

AN OFFICE WHERE
Everything in connection with
REAL ESTATE
IS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO
You can buy a Property, have the deed drawn procure a loan on mortgage, get the building insured and the lot surveyed; the whole transaction completed and carefully attended to by one person, just as you would do it yourself, if you knew how.
A. Weir Gilkeson,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
BRISTOL, PA.

Frank F. Bell & Co.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
1414 S. PENN SQUARE, Phila.
Opposite Broad Street Station, City Hall and near Reading Terminal Station.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and sold on commission and carried on favorable terms.
Orders Executed on all Exchanges.
Direct telephone to floor of Philadelphia Stock Exchange, also private wires to the Cities of New York, Chicago, Boston, Pittsburg, Washington, Baltimore and Richmond.

SCHOOL TAX.

The Duplicate having been placed in my hands, I am now prepared to receive the School tax at my place of business on DORRANCE STREET, from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Prompt payment will secure a reduction of Five Per Cent.

EDWARD H. FOSTER,
Treasurer Bristol Borough School Board.
Bristol, 7th Month (July) 2nd, 1896.

THE QUAKER REMEDIES.
QUAKER CHILL CAKE a positive cure for Chills and Fever, Ague and Malaria. Price, $1.00
QUAKER RHEUMATISM CURE a sure Remedy for Rheumatism, Lumbago and Neuralgia. Price, 50c.
QUAKER BILIOUS AND CONSTIPATION PILL a never-failing remedy for Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation and Liver Complaints. Price, 25c.
QUAKER DYSPEPSIA TABLETS a certain and unequalled cure for Indigestion and Dyspepsia. Price, 50c.
QUAKER PILE OINTMENT an unsurpassed salve for Piles, and Hemorrhoids. Price, 25c.
Our preparations cure others and we guarantee them to cure you. Sent postpaid on receipt of price. Write for circulars and particulars.
QUAKER REMEDY CO.,
Address P. O. Box 727, Phila.
Laboratory, Lansdowne, Pa.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

The Bucks County Gazette

BRISTOL POST OFFICE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

In effect June 28, 1895.

NEW YORK AND EAST—Arrives at 7.15, 9.30, 10.40 A. M., 2.15, 7.30 P. M. Closes at 7.00, 8.15, 11.30 A. M., 3.30, 7.00 P. M. SUNDAYS—Arrives at 8.00 A. M. Closes at 9.00 A. M.

PHILADELPHIA AND WEST—Arrives at 7.15, 7.45, 9. A. M., 12.30, 4.30, 7.30 P. M. Closes at 8.45 8.45, 10.00 A. M., 1.30, 2.40, 6.02 P. M SUNDAYS—Arrives at 8.00 A. M. Closes at 5.00 A. M.

NEWPORT VILLE—Arrives at 8.00 A. M. and leaves at 5.30 A.M.

EMILIE, OXFORD VALLEY, &c—Arrives at 9.10 A. M. Closes at 11.45 A. M.

NEWTOWN Stage arrives 11.30 A. M., leaves 1.00 P. M.

Woodburne stage arrives at 11 a. m. departs at 12.30 p. m

Mails for the West and South go by every Philadelphia mail.

Post Office closes 8.00 P. M. Saturday, 8.30 P. M. Open Sunday from 8 to 9 A. M.

J. M. WINDER, P. M.

Location of BOXES AND KEYS. BRISTOL FIRE-ALARM TELEGRAPH.

24. Box at T. L. Leedom & Co.'s Carpet Mill Key at Thos. L. Leedom & Co.'s office.
25. Box at Dorrance and Canal Streets. Keys at Wilson & Fenimore Co.'s Paper Mill office, T. B. Harkins Foundry Co.'s office, Sherman & Peirce's office.
26. Box at Edward T. Steel & Co.'s Mill. Keys at E. T Steel & Co.'s office, Rolling Mill office, Electric Light Station, Fourth ward Hose House.
27. Box at Wm. H Grundy & Co.'s Mill. Keys at Wm. H. Grundy & Co.'s office, Rolling Mill office.
34. Box at Doron's office, Radcliffe and Market Streets. Keys at Wm. E. Doron's office, James Wright's store, Police Station, Silbert's Hotel.
36. Box at Dorrance and Cedar Streets. Keys at Comfort's Livery Stable, L. J. Bevan's residence, Douglass' Drug Store.
43. Box at Young's Drug Store, Bath Street. Keys at Young's Drug Store, E. C. Brudon's residence, Wilson Randall's residence, S. W. Hayes' store.
45. Box at Buckley Street, east of Pine Street. Keys at Appleton's Mill office, Lewis Jones' Mill office, James Blanche's Saloon.
47. Box at Otter and Linden Streets. Keys at Gas House, Third ward Hose House, C. H. Lyndall's residence, Chas. Yeaman's coal office.
567. Box at America Hose Company House. Keys at America Hose House, Ticket office P. R. R., Joseph Wright's store, M. L. Hellyer's store

☞All Policemen and Night-Watchmen carry Keys.

LODGE DIRECTORY.

BRISTOL LODGE, No. 25, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS. Instituted 1780.
Meets Saturday on or before full moon at Masonic Building, Cedar street.
William S. Wright, W. M., Bristol,
Harry O. Evans, Secretary, Bristol.

HERMIONE LODGE, No. 106, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS. Instituted 1868.
Meets every Friday night in Pythian Hall
Pemberton Minster, Chancellor Commander,
Walter F. Hall, K. of R. and S.

HERMIONE DIVISION, No. 10, 3D REG. OF PENNA., UNIFORM RANK KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS. Instituted 1895.
Meets Tuesday night at Pythian hall
William V. Leech, Captain Commanding,
V. V. Vansant Sir Knight Recorder.

HOPKINS LODGE, No. 87, INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS. Instituted 1843.
Meets every Wednesday night in . O. O. F. Building.
William Carson, Noble Grand,
Harvey S. Rue, Secretary.

MARTHA WASHINGTON CHAMBER, No. 2, KNIGHTS OF FRIENDSHIP. Instituted 1888.
Meets every Thursday night in Washington Hall.
William Haley, Sir Knight Marshal,
George Wright, Cor. Secretary.

JULIA P. SHADE CHAMBER, No. 5, COMPANIONS OF FRIENDSHIP. Instituted 1890.
Meets every Wednesday night in Washington Hall.
Mrs. Annie Appleton, W. C. C.,
Miss Dora Weygand, Rec. Secretary.

H. CLAY BEATTY POST, No. 73, G. A. R. Instituted 1877.
Meets 1st and 3rd Monday night of the month in Washington Hall.
Thomas B. Hankins, Commander,
Wm. A. Barnhill, Adjutant.

H. CLAY BEATTY CIRCLE, No. 4, LADIES OF THE G. A. R. Instituted 1883.
Meets every Thursday night in Washington Hall.
Mrs. Sarah Pearson, President,
Mrs. Hattie Vandegrift, Recording Secretary.

FIDELITY COUNCIL, No. 21, JR. ORDER UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS. Instituted 1882.
Meets every Thursday night at Mohican Hall.
George Callanan, Councilor,
Horace G. Young, Rec. Secretary.

NONPAREIL COUNCIL, ROYAL ARCANUM Instituted 1887.
Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday night of the month in Washington Hall.
A. K. Joyce, Regent,
Wm. E. Doron, Secretary.

BRISTOL CASTLE, No. 409, KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE. Instituted 1895.
Meets every Tuesday night in Pythian Hall
George Buckley, Noble Chief,
John K. Young, Master of Records.

MOHICAN TRIBE, NO. 127, IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN. Instituted 1870.
Meets every Monday night in Mohican Hall
William E. McMullin, Sachem,
Harry Daniels, Secretary.

WESHAMINY COUNCIL, No. 21, DEGREE OF POCOHONTAS. Instituted ——.
Meets every Saturday night at Mohican Hall.
Mrs. Mary E. Shores, Pocahontas.
Mrs. Fannie Daniels, Keeper of Records.

LIGHT OF LIBERTY LODGE, No. 135, AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION. Instituted 1884.
Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday night of the month in Mohican Hall.
James A. Jefferson, Worthy Master,
George W. Fisher, Rec. Secretary.

KEY OF LIBERTY LODGE, Jr. ORDER AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION, No. 1. Instituted 1892.
Meets 1st Saturday night of the month in Mohican Hall.
Josephine Rolls, W. M.,
Joseph Fisher, R. S.

GOLDEN KEY COURT, No. 3, AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION. Instituted ——.
Meets 3rd Wednesday night of the month in Mohican Hall.
Mrs. Jemima Spencer, Worthy Mistress,
Mrs. Mary E. Young, Rec. Secretary.

COURT ONWARD, No. 39, FORESTERS OF AMERICA. Instituted 1893.
Meets every Tuesday night in Washington Hall.
James Lister, Ch ief Ranger,
E. B. Kelly, Financial Secretary.

BRISTOL DIVISION, No. 1, ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS. Instituted 1883.
Meets 1st Thursday night of the month in A. H. Hall, Corson street.
Patrick F. Fallon, President,
Thomas Clare, Secretary.

BRISTOL DIVISION, No. 107, SONS OF TEMPERANCE. Instituted 1882.
Meets every Friday night in Washington Hall.
Jennie McKay, Worthy Patriarch,
George J. Sheppard, Recording Scribe.

BRISTOL CASTLE, No. 103, ANCIENT ORDER KNIGHTS OF THE MYSTIC CHAIN. Instituted 1883.
Meets every Monday night in Washington Hall
Andrew Robinson, Commander,
J. C. Adams, Rec. Secretary.

GEO. J. SHEPPARD, COMPANY G., 2ND REGIMENT, ANCIENT ORDER KNIGHTS OF THE MYSTIC CHAIN. Instituted 1890.
C. Adams, Captain,
Wm. B. Holt, Orderly Sergeant.

BRISTOL TEMPLE, No. 60, LADIES OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE. Instituted 1895.
Meets every Monday night in Evans' Hall.
Mrs. Ella A. Mackie Noble Templar,
Mrs. Hattie Vandegrift, Guardian of Records

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

In effect June 24, 1896.

Leave Bristol for Phila. (Broad St.), *2.46, 5.37, 6.32, 6.51, 7.23, 7.41, *8.14, 8.24, *9.19, 9.51, *10.29 A. M. 12.02, 12.49, *1.14, *2.51 *3.03, 3.10, 4.02, 4.55, 5.36, 5.43, 6.20, *6.46, *7 32, *7.44, 8.30, 9.27, *11.08 P. M.

Sunday trains, *2 46, 7.00, *8.11, 9.00, *10.29 A. M. *12 04, 12.54, 5.02, 5.36, *7.21, 8.09, *8.20, 8.50, 9.28, *11.03 P. M.

Leave Phila. (Broad St.), for Bristol, 12.01, *3.20, 6.09, 6.28, *6.50, 7.34, *8.25, 8.33, *9.00, 9.53, *11.14 A.M. 12.01, 1.04, 1.50, 2.43, 3.32, *3.52, 4.29, *5.00, 5.02, 5.19, *6.00, 6.02, 6.21, 7.27, 9.17, *10.00, 11 17 P. M.

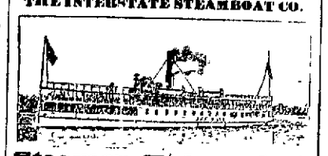
Sunday trains, 12.01, 7.40, *8.25, *8.32, 9.06, 11.47 A. M. 2.02, *5.20, 6.00, *6.26, *6 35, 7.27, *8.12, *10.00, 10.25 P. M.

(*) Express trains.

For further particulars apply to the ticket agent at the station.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agent

THE INTERSTATE STEAMBOAT CO.



Steamer Pokanoket,
FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leaves Bristol daily, Sundays excepted, at 8.45 a. m. Leave Pier 8, above Arch St. Phila., 4 p.m Saturdays and Sundays, leave Bristol 8.45 a.m. 3.45 p.m.; leave Philadelphia 11 a.m, 6 p.m.

Liberal rates for large or small parties to Philadelphia or Lincoln Park.

Steamer Florence

Leaves Bristol for Philadelphia at 8.30 a. m. Leaves Philadelphia for Bristol at 3.00 p. m Sundays, leave Bristol at 8.30 a.m. and 4 p.m. Leave Phila. at 10.30 a. m. and 6 p. m. Boats land in Philadelphia at Pier 8. North wharves, above Arch Street.

UPPER DELAWARE RIVER TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

In effect August 3, 1896.

Steamers Columbia, John A. Warner, Twilight and Trenton.

Leave Bristol for Philadelphia, 7,and 10 a.m., 4 and 6 p. m.

Leave Bristol for Trenton 9.55 a. m and 5.05 p.m

Leave Philadelphia for Bristol, 7.30, a. m., 2. 4.00 and and 6 p. m.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Bristol for Philadelphia 8 and 10 a. m., 1.30, 4 and 6 35 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia for Bristol 8 and 11.30 a. m., 2, 3.40 and 6 p. m.

Leave Bristol for Trenton 10 a. m. 1.20 and 5.20 p. m.

Leave Trenton for Bristol 8.45 a. m., 12.15 and 2.45 p. m.

HAMPTON COURT.

New excursion resort situated along the Delaware below Torresdale. Excellent shade, amusements of all kinds.

Steamers leave Bristol for Hampton Court 10 a. m., and 4 p. m.

Returning, leave Hampton Court 12.20, 2.50, 4.40 and 6.50 p. m.

EXCURSION TO HAMPTON COURT 25c.

Commencing Monday, August 3, Steamer Twilight will make daily trips between Philadelphia and Trenton, stopping at Bristol. For time of leaving see Philadelphia and Trenton daily papers.

Yellowstone Park Waterfalls.

Yellowstone Park is the great playground of the water nymph. It revels in rills, mountain brooks rivers, both hot and cold, and lakes. It leaps about the great cataracts, disports itself in the rapids, flits through the veils of spray that gracefully sway hither and thither, and plays in the hundreds of cool trout streams that wind from sunlight to shadow, from canyon to meadow. But it finds its highest joy in the myriad waterfalls that abound. Here it abandons itself to pleasure supreme. And what wonder, when such cataracts, falls and cascades are there. Everywhere you find them. At the Grand Canyon are the majestic, deep-toned thunders of the Upper Falls 109 feet, and the Lower Falls 308 feet high. Between the two, Crystal Cascade tumbles down a deep dark glen into the river. Over near Yancey's is beautiful Tower Falls. Isolated in locality, it has for companions the many black, needle like towers that are so stately. Near Morris Geyser Basin are the Virginia Cascades that go pirouetting down a gentle declivity, alongside the road. At the head of Golden Gate is the little Rustic Falls that glides with gentle murmur down into the canyon. Gibbon Falls, in the heart of the wild Gibbon Canyon, is a wide fan of foam and water sliding down the black, slippery rocks for a distance of 80 feet still further into the depths of the range.

If one will take horse and ride from Mammoth Hot Springs up the East Gardiner River road for three miles, he will be repaid by a sight of two or three lovely falls, deep among glens and mountain canyons. Overhung by dark rocks and mountains, with only the green for friends and companions they are beautiful pictures in the midst of wild and rugged scenes.

Besides these there are many more, some easily accessible, others far within the hills, that must be seached for by the hardy explorer. They are gems born to blush unseen, except to him who goes in search of them at the same time derives pleasure and health from their pursuit.

Send Chas. S. Fee, of the Northern Pacific Railroad, St. Paul, Minn., six cents for Wonderland '96, that describes this beautiful land.

"For five weeks I lived on cold water, so to speak," writes a man who suffered terribly from indigestion.

He could hardly keep anything on his stomach. What stayed, wasn't properly digested and gave him terrible pangs.

This is not an uncommon case. Dyspeptics don't get enough nourishment. They are generally thin and weak.

They may eat enough, but they don't digest enough. Much of what they eat turns into poison. If this keeps on there's no telling what disease they get next.

That's why it is best to take Shaker Digestive Cordial, as soon as symptoms of indigestion appear.

It cures all the evils of indigestion, and prevents the evils which indigestion causes.

Sold by druggists, price 10 cents to $1.00 per bottle.

One Way to be Happy

Is at all times to attend to the comforts of your family. Should any one of them catch a slight Cold or Cough, prepare yourself and call at once on Harry H. Headley, sole agent and get a trial bottle of Otto's Cure, the great German Remedy, Free. We give it away to prove that we have a sure Cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Large sizes 50c and 25c.

The Fact that Doctors

frequently advise change of air and climate to those suffering from catarrh is proof that catarrh is a local and climatic disease, and not a constitutional affection. Therefore, unless you can afford to leave home and business, you can find the remedy in Ely's Cream Balm. Applied directly to the seat of the disease, it effects instant relief and a satisfactory cure after short continuance. No mercury nor injurious drug is contained in the Balm. 50 cents. All druggists,

Houses For Sale.

A rare opportunity to purchase a home or investment. Four six-roomed houses, Nos. 449 to 457 Lafayette Street, for $850; also five six-roomed houses on Spruce Street, Nos. 645 to 653, for $500 each. Terms suitable to purchases. If desirable arrangements can be made for easy monthly payments. Apply to EDW. BARTON, 153 Buckley St., Bristol.

—There is no free silver nonsense in the Bucks County GAZETTE.

FARMERS AND SILVER.

Free Coinage Sentiment Not Strong in This State.

TALKS WITH PENNSYLVANIANS.

They Believe in the Soundest Kind of Sound Money.

ARE THINKING FOR THEMSELVES.

The Tillers of the Soil in This Part of the Country Are Not Being Led Astray by the Alluring Promises Held Out to Them by the Advocates of the White Metal—Result of a Tour Among the Markets.

[Special Correspondence.]

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3.—In view of the alleged growth of the silver sentiment among the farmers of the west, there has been considerable curiosity expressed by those interested in public affairs in this city to know how strong a hold the belief in the free coinage of the white metal has upon the agriculturists of the east, and especially of our own state. Congressman-at-Large Galusha A. Grow, who has recently returned to the city from inland sections of the state, says that he failed to discover there any strong feeling in favor of silver except in Schuylkill county and a little of the territory adjacent thereto.

Perhaps as good a way as any to ascertain the attitude of the Pennsylvania farmers on the money question is by talking with those of them who come from Montgomery and Bucks counties and from New Jersey to the Philadelphia markets. The four stations for the sale of market produce principally patronized by the farmers are the Reading Terminal, the Spring Garden, the Girard Avenue and the Eighteenth and Ridge avenue markets.

At these places the farmers congregate in groups when business is slack, and oftentimes engage in animated discussions on the currency issue.

The conclusions reached by the reporter after circulating among the agriculturists at one of the markets was that most of them are certain of their position and sure how they will vote.

Superintendent McKay, of the Terminal market, is strongly in favor of the gold standard, and in conversation with a reporter discounted the silverites, all of whom he believed to be Democrats.

In the other markets it was learned that the condition is about the same. There is talk of Republicans being converted to silver, but when an effort was made to find out particulars about the alleged converts the reports could be traced no further than to the silver talking Democrats. These latter argue much in their endeavor to have the other farmers adopt their opinions, but as far as the reporter could learn their arguments were far from convincing. One market man who frankly said that he had been unable to make up his mind on the money question, and was anxious to listen to speeches on the subject, said that the arguments made plainly showed that they did not really understand what they were talking about. Their arguments were rambling, and consisted principally of the introduction of Democratic dogmas handed down to them from their fathers.

It is evident that the great mass of the Pennsylvania farmers are for the soundest kind of sound money. They realize that their interests lie in that direction, and they naturally feel that a depreciated currency "would come home to roost" to every person in the United States, no matter what his or her position in life.

The Duty of Democrats.

It will be impossible to bolt the Democratic national ticket next November, for there is no Democratic national ticket to bolt. There are Populist-Anarchist candidates nominated on a Populist-Anarchist platform. Such a ticket and such a platform bind no Democrat who does not confuse names with principles. The name of the Democratic party is assumed by a lot of persons who have foisted into the platform principles utterly repugnant to Democratic principles, strange and dangerous doctrines, threatening alike the honor and the prosperity of the United States. Rotten money, class legislation, restrictions upon the freedom of contract, freedom of riot, and the dependence of the supreme court, are not Democratic principles, and never can be made to be such.

Democracy is not a transient collection of persons who may misrepresent or misuse it: it is a collection of beliefs, a whole body of historical dogmas and traditions. When the attempt is made to supersede these by a mass of alien and hostile opinion, as revolting to the Democratic creed and practice as to business, to the security of property and good order, and to the spirit of American liberty, the Democrat is not the man who servilely consents to the violent changes proposed in the party and in the country, but he who opposes them by all the means in his power.

The sane and loyal Democrat will maintain his allegiance to the state organization, wherever that has not bowed to anarchy. He will not cease to be a Democrat. For the ultimate recovery of his party from the power of the madmen who control it, for the present he will prepare the way by the only safe and sure means, by voting for William McKinley. Such a vote is a vote against anarchy and Populism, and such a vote is also the duty of a good citizen, for only by severe defeat can the anarchized Democratic party be brought back to its senses and to genuine Democracy.—New York Sun.

Water as a Medicine.

The human body is constantly undergoing tissue change. Wornout particles are cast aside and eliminated from the system, while the new are ever being formed from the inception of life to its close.

Water has the power of increasing these tissue changes, which multiply the waste products, but at the same time they are renewed by its agency, giving rise to increased appetite, which in turn provides fresh nutriment. Persons but little accustomed to drinking water are liable to have the waste products formed faster than they are removed. Any obstruction to the free working of natural laws at once produces disease, which, if once firmly seated, requires both time and money to cure.

People accustomed to rise in the morning weak and languid will find the cause in the imperfect secretion of wastes, which many times may be remedied by drinking a full tumbler of water before retiring. This very materially assists in the process during the night and leaves the tissues fresh and strong, ready for the active work of the day.

Hot water is one of our best remedial agents.

A hot bath on going to bed, even in the hot nights of summer, is a better reliever of insomnia than many drugs.

Inflamed parts will subside under the continual poultricing of real hot water.

Very hot water, as we all know, is a prompt checker of bleeding, and, besides, if it is clean, as it should be, it aids in sterilizing our wound.

A delicate stomach will nearly always gratefully receive a glass or more of hot water.—New York Ledger.

AFTER BANK HOURS.

MOST IMPORTANT WORK DONE AFTER CLOSING THE FRONT DOOR.

How the Money Is Counted and Sorted. Care Exercised to Avoid Mistakes—Bills That Are Worn and Soiled Are Sent to Washington or the Subtreasury.

On stepping into any of the large banking houses down town one is almost wickedly tempted to liken the functionaries behind the bars to so many caged animals. But the sharp, quick, intelligent faces of these men forbid the thought. Once inside these iron bars and permitted the privilege to pierce the inner depths, an ordinary individual finds much to awaken wonder. This is particularly true of both the paying teller's and receiving teller's departments, whose workings indeed are peculiarly in unison. Here the fragments of silken tissue, that pass daily through our hands as dollar bills, are undergoing a strictly systematic discipline, each bill being rigorously scrutinized and carefully handled and dealt with according to its just deserts, good or bad. The position of the paying teller's assistant is one which requires the strictest precaution and unfailing attention of him who holds it—a quick, alert mind and active brain capable of doing at least half a dozen things at the same time. This clerk's hours are irregular and uncertain—some days long, some short, much depending upon the deposits made through the day.

The banking hours are usually from 8:30 in the morning to 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and the majority of people are under the impression that there is nothing more to do at the latter hour but for the bookkeepers to close their great volumes and the teller to lock up the safe and all retire simultaneously. But if those who hold this notion of bank clerks' hours should happen into the bank two or three hours later they would still find these men as busy as bees and steeper in work if possible than at high noon.

Among most of the important banks of the city the deposits made daily average from 300 to 400, some of which are amazingly large. It is a little startling to see the deposits made by some of the well known firms of this city at holiday time, as well as by the railroad companies after the many legal holidays, but more strikingly is it so with the deposits of some of the large dry goods stores after one of their celebrated "mark down sales" or "bargain days." Many of these latter deposits, if piled up separately, would form a series of little pillars that would put a man of 6 feet completely in the shade, each valuing from $40,000 to $50,000 and composed chiefly of $1 and $2 bills.

The receiving teller on taking in the smaller or sundry deposits passes them over to his assistant, while quick eyes scan their contents, examining and proving each one separately as he does so. These in turn fall into the hands of the paying teller's assistant, from whence they spring to either a glorious resurrection to make once more the circuit of the globe or forever sink in oblivion. But before reaching its final destination in the bank—the safe—each individual deposit has gone through the supervision of at least three people. Thus are avoided, as far as possible, all errors or mistakes and traced if there be any such to their original source. Thus the bank officers, ever shrewd, ever cautious, suffer themselves to run no risks.

Having received orders from the paying teller as to how he wishes the drawers and safe stocked for the day, his assistant begins at once to unbind the fetters of the dense piles, and soon the desks are strewn with this big display of wealth. It presents a patchwork appearance of singular character. He takes the large deposits separately and with wonderful skill and energy and with still more wonderful patience wades through the mazes of the mass, a seemingly never ending task, and, to say the least, a most tedious one. He starts off to make up $500 packages of $5 and $10 bills, throwing out in systematic order the ragged and time worn bills of all denominations. Each bill is carefully examined and smoothed out, and when each package is complete it is slipped into a neat little white paper band, with the amount it contains clearly stamped upon it as well as the signature of him who is responsible for it. The bills of the larger denominations—that is to say, the $20, $50 and $100 bills—are usually made up into packages of thousands, and the $500 and $1,000 bills are laid away independently of any stated amount.

Having finished with the fives and tens, the counter takes ones and twos in hand. These are likewise dealt and strapped into bands of twenty-fives, fifties and hundred dollars. The good bills being thus sorted out, the ragged are gone through and counted up separately. These latter bills after a respectful performance of the last rites are ultimately committed to the flames at the national capital.

Good and bad are for the time placed together and footed up according to the straps in order to prove whether or not the figures agree with those given with the deposit. The good bills are then stored away, and the ragged ones of each deposit are taken apart and amassed together through the day. When in due season the business of sorting has ended and not a good bill is anywhere to be seen, they are then taken and put up in still more convenient order. The legal tenders or greenbacks, the silver dollar bills, coins and national bank notes, all, ranging from the lowest denominations to the highest, are carefully separated from each other and taken in series and put into straps respectively of hundreds, five hundreds and thousands. Thus all the "legals" are kept together in fives, tens, twenties, and so on, with the "silver" and "nationals." These are sent to Washington to be destroyed, and occasionally to the subtreasury, and for them in return there are sent back good bills.

It would seem that most of the members of the large business concerns of our proud city understand to a degree the term "bank etiquette" as though they had basked in its element a lifetime and had been taught from childhood to understand its legitimate meaning. They arrange their deposits with a method, the most satisfactory imaginable to the bank clerk, a delight to behold. This regularity, while it distinctly shows the training of a thorough business man, is attended with little or no effort on their part, but it means to the bank clerks the saving of an infinite amount of hard, trying labor. This method consists in placing all the bills, clean or ragged, of the larger denominations together on top of whatever size package they choose to make, keeping the $1 and $2 bills strictly at the bottom. Thus the clerk can with little difficulty make rapid headway through his arduous work, for he knows what he is facing. These deposits are meat to the eyes of the tellers on ordinary days, but more specially so on heavy ones, when they have all they can do to finish up by 6 o'clock.—Boston Transcript.

Imagination and Judgment.

Dr. Eaton, president of Madison university 40 years ago, was beloved by the students and his good opinion courted above all things. One commencement day the student who had delivered the valedictory approached the doctor and timidly asked him what he thought of the effort. The doctor looked at him a moment and then said slowly, "Edward, if you would pluck a few of the feathers from the wings of your imagination and stick them in the tail of your judgment, you would make better speeches."

Power Minus Knowledge.

"Wot nonsense growed up people talk," ruminated little Willie. "Pa told me t'other day that knowledge is power. It may be so w'en you're growed up, but it don't work with us fellers. W'y, only the other day Raggy, the bootblack, camo to our school for the first time in his life, an he hadn't been there two hours 'fore he'd licked every boy in school."—West Medford Windmill.

Three Kinds.

There are three kinds of good—the kind that feels good, the kind that looks good and the kind that opposes evil. And the first two are good for nothing.



"Judgment!!"

BattleAx PLUG

The umpire now decides that "BATTLE AX" is not only decidedly bigger in size than any other 5 cent piece of tobacco, but the quality is the finest he ever saw, and the flavor delicious. You will never know just how good it is until you try it.

Do you want any Printing?

The attention of the public is directed to the fact that the GAZETTE is better equipped to do Job Printing than any other office in Bristol, or for that matter, than any other office in Lower Bucks county. It has the largest assortment of job types selected with care for beauty of face and diversity of work, and also has a large variety of electro engravings, borders, rules, etc., which go a great ways oft times towards making a good looking and attractive piece of printing. It has four sizes of printing presses of the best makes, and other requisite machinery which enables work to be done in the best manner. The presses are run by steam power and execute their work with precision and rapidity.

The stock of plain and fancy papers, envelopes, cut cards and card board is as large as the demand warrants and is kept up in its variety. A fine line of samples of the latest designs in ball programs, tickets, menu cards, society emblems is kept for the convenience of those who wish something especially attractive.

The mechanical department is in charge of and superintended by an experienced job printer, who gives his personal supervision to the correct and tasteful execution of all orders entrusted to the office.

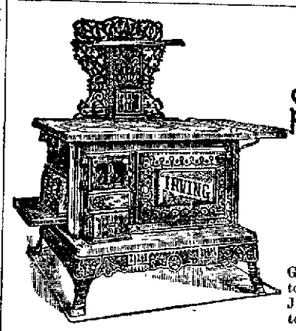
Our prices are very low compared to the quality of the work given, but we do not care to enter into competition with irresponsible slop shop printers who have no conception of the requirements of artistic printing.

As a proof of our ability we claim that we do more work, and have better facilities for doing it than all the other offices in Bristol combined. We have the trade and are determined to keep it, if fair dealing, good work and satisfactory prices will accomplish that end.

All we ask from those who are not now our customers is to give us a fair trial

Gazette Office,

Cor. Radcliffe and Walnut Sts., BRISTOL, PA.



Lewis J. Bevan,
DEALER IN
Stoves, Furnaces, Ranges
—AND—
House Furnishing Goods.

Now is the proper time to invest in a first-class Gasoline Stove. Tin Roofing a Specialty. Custom work done in tin, sheet-iron, copper and zinc Jobbing and repairing in all its branches attended to promptly. Stove repairs of all kinds.

NO. 10 MILL STREET,
BRISTOL, PA.

Waverley BICYCLES.
Highest of High Grades.

ARE BUILT IN THE LARGEST AND BEST EQUIPPED FACTORY IN THE WORLD.

EXPERIENCED RIDERS * * * Select the Waverly because they have learned to know the difference between a wheel that is actually high grade and one that is simply claimed to be. Some others may be good but the Waverly is the highest of all high grades Scorcher (three heights) $85.00, Belle 26 and 28 inch $75.00 and $85.00. Made by

GABRIEL SCHIESSER, JR., AGENT. INDIANA BICYCLE CO., Indianapolis, Ind.



$100 THE ORDER Business College
Shorthand and Typewriting
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Will pay ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS in Text Book Bookkeeping to any student desiring to return to Text Book methods after one months trial of Actual Business from the start. Patented.

ACTUAL BUSINESS FROM THE START.

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HOP!
—AT—
PARKLAND!

Every Thursday and Saturday Evenings

AT 8.00 O'Clock.

A FIRST CLASS ORCHESTRA WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

Under the management of

Prof. Wm. H. J. WILSON.

Mr. G. F. Brinkerhoff,
Specialist in Lenses for the Eye,
Has resumed his visits to Bristol, and will be at
A. E. BAYLIES' JEWELRY STORE
Thursday, August 27
Where examinations for all forms of defective sight will be thoroughly and scientifically made.
He guarantees every pair of glasses ordered to be satisfactory, and expects to win your confidence by the skillful and accurate manner in which he gives you improved and comfortable vision.

Robert Clark,
Upholsterer and Cabinet Maker,
No. 28 Radcliffe St.

Furniture Repaired, Upholstered, Carpets sewed and laid, Carpets taken up and cleaned, Mattresses renovated, Window Shades made to order. Chairs re-caned, packing of Furniture, and Repairing promptly and satisfactorily attended to.

HOGUET'S
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
Pioneer Drug Store!
Nos. 13& 15 Mill (Main) Street, Bristol Pa.
The Oldest and Largest in Bucks County.
(ESTABLISHED IN 1844.)
By the present proprietor.
A large stock of first class
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Toilet Articles Soaps, Brushes, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, Sponges, Chamois Skins, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Diamond Dyes, &c.
Also SPICES of all kinds, WARRANTED PURE, at low prices.
☞Physicians' Prescriptions Accurately Compounded.
L. A. HOGUET
Druggist and Pharmacis

Upholstering and Repairing
OF FURNITURE of all kinds.
CARPETS beaten, sewed and laid. Window Shades, Awnings, Slip Covers. Mattresses made over—hair thoroughly picked, feathers renovated by steam.
Chairs Re-Caned.
Orders from the surrounding country will receive my personal attention.
Chas. H. Ancker,
No. 109 Cedar St.,
BRISTOL, PA.

SAMUEL W. BLACK,
DEALER IN
FINE ∴ GROCERIES!
FRUITS
AND PROVISIONS.
TEAS and COFFEES a Specialty
Goods Delivered Promptly.
YOUR TRADE SOLICITED.
COR. OF RADCLIFFE & MILL STS.
BRISTOL, PA.

B. C. FOSTER,
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
Cor. Mill and Wood Sts.,
BRISTOL, PA.
Has constantly on hand all the new designs in
Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry and Silverware,
Spectacles & Eyeglasses,
Black Enamel, Walnut and Oak Clocks.
☞ Particular attention given to Repairing Fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. All work done at home and warranted to give satisfaction.

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In Every Size And Numerous Designs.

DR. PURSELL'S DRUG STORE.

McMullen Bros,
Practical ....Plumbers,
Gas, Steam and Hot Water Fitters.
Agents for the Wolf Gas Cookers, only $8.50, also the Natural Stone Water Filters. Pumps of all descriptions.
REPAIR WORK A SPECIALTY.

ONE GIVES RELIEF.
R·I·P·A·N·S
The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day ills of humanity.
TRADE RIPANS MARK

$1.00 Outfit Free To Agents
With gold badge for ten days. Others sell them—we give them away. "Life of McKinley and Hobart," by Murat Halstead. Introduction by Chauncey M. Depew. Agents make $20 a day. We pay freight, largest commissions. Note prizes offered. $5 in gold each agent selling 100 books. $50 agent selling most; $25 next largest; $10 third. Send us your orders. SELL & CO., 1033 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

CUT THIS OUT FOR REFERENCE.

WANTED—An old claw foot sofa or sideboard or table, for which $6.00 will be paid. Also an old three department mirror, to fill a place in a room. Address Box 322, Bristol, Pa.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZERS WANTED

We wish organizers thoroughly familiar with fraternal Lodge work, who have organized for the old beneficial associations. We do not ask a man to devote his entire time, but only to work during his spare hours and evenings. Such a man must be well and favorably known and must give recommendations of unquestioned character. Such a one can add very much to his income by organizing Lodges for the Order of the World and its insurance department.

Liberal terms will be given. All information can be obtained by writing FOLSOM & OPPENHEIMERS, Rooms 508-509 Temple Building, Broad street, corner Cherry, Philadelphia, Pa.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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THE FIRST MAYFLOWER.

The gray mists on the hillside fall,
The gray gulls o'er the harbor call;
With silent tread they wander down
Through last year's leaves and grasses brown.
Said he: "The months go by this year,
And all is still and dead.
Is it, then, always winter here?"
"The spring will come," she said.

An east wind cut the mist in twain.
There is the straight sea line again.
She draws her mantle close, and he,
Turning his back upon the sea,
Speaks: "Lord, thy servant here behold;
My sins upon my head.
But why, Lord, slay us by the cold?"
"The spring will come," she said.

She droops her head, and at her feet
There is a flower, white and sweet.
They brush the leaves aside, and there
Its pink and white are everywhere.
A ray of sun, and all the slope
Laughs with its white and red.
"It is the mayflower of our hope.
The spring has come," she said.
—New England Magazine.

THE POISON OF LOVE.

The commanding officer was seated in the adjutant's office in troubled parley with the officer of the day.

It was high noon, midsummer, and Arizona, and, though the adobe was as cool as only an adobe can be in fiery weather, the major was mopping his brow in entire discomfort.

"That's it! That's it!" he ejaculated. "Think of sending a man off on the very eve of his wedding. The very day before he is to be married. It's a beastly unpleasant thing to have to do. But I'm too old for a trip like that. Gowan's on the sick list, Henderson's away, Thompson's wife may die any minute, Trowbridge won't be back from Grant until early tomorrow morning, and you're half dead—precious hospital we have—and officer of the day besides. Then, moreover, Howland's about the only one who can handle those things right and not make a mess of it. He's got to go, that's all."

"I might be able to manage the business. Suppose you let him take my saber and I'll go," suggested Briggs

"You look like it, now don't you? Pretty healthy specimen you'd be to send on a ride like that."

"It wouldn't hurt me, and it might do me good. I ask it as a favor, major."

"Well, I won't. Howland's going." He rang the bell for his orderly and sent that unduly erect individual to find Lieutenant Howland, give him the commanding officer's compliments and say he would like to see him in the adjutant's office immediately.

When the orderly had gone on his way saluting, Briggs tilted back in his chair, with its burnt ornament of Q. M. D., and fingered his saber knot and watched the flies circling with a faint buzz in the center of the room. The commandant turned his attention to a legal cap document much underscored and lined in red ink and glanced uneasily at the door. The official paper did not claim his attention long. "He can start now and be back by noon tomorrow."

"Yes," said Briggs, "he can."

"I suppose he'll see the reason for it."

"I suppose so," assented Briggs.

"He's a sensible fellow."

"Yes, he's sensible," Briggs agreed.

The major felt that his junior officer was not exactly encouraging. "What the deuce would you have me do then?" he snapped.

"Let me go."

"You're as pig headed as a donkey," thundered the major. "You shan't go, I tell you."

"All right, but I'd rather not be around when you send Howland, that's all. It's a rude interruption of love's young dream. You've my sympathy, as you've got the talking to do. Here he comes. Shall I help you out, or may I go?" asked the brave soldier, rising and looking longingly toward the door.

"Go, go by all means and leave me the nasty job."

Briggs resumed his seat, his saber clanked, and he knocked down an army register for 1870. While he was picking it up Howland came in. He was the most promising officer in the regiment, and was tall and strong and homely. He had a square jaw and a straight mouth, and the jaw looked squarer and the mouth straighter just now. He foresaw something unpleasant when he caught sight of Briggs and the major. Briggs was small and thin, the major was short and fat, and both were unusually impressed with Howland's stature.

"E-e-eh," commenced the commanding officer, and dog eared the legal cap document and straightened it out again. "Eh, Howland!"

"Well, sir?"

"Why—eh, I've got to ask you a deuced unpleasant thing, Howland."

"I will try to answer it, major."

"Not a question, not a question. It's something I've got to ask you to do, and, by Jove, I'd rather be shot."

"Anything I can do for you I shall be most happy to do."

"See here. Everybody is sick or away and I'm so old and fat and Briggs is just out of a fever bed and hardly able to stand, you know, and some one has to go up to the agency and quiet a fuss among the bucks about the beef issue. Whoever goes has got to go now and get there in a hurry. I lose my temper too fast—and then I'm so fat," said the major sadly. "Briggs insists upon going, but you see he shouldn't. I won't allow him to. Don't you see how it is? There's only you available."

"Certainly, sir."

"I've got to ask you to do it to prevent a lot of trouble. I know you are to be married tomorrow, and it's the most disagreeable thing I ever had to do to send you away today. But you see how it is?" he reiterated.

"Of course I see, sir, and I'll go—not exactly with pleasure—but still I'll go. I can get back by noon tomorrow—and that'll give me time to shave and dress," he added, with a grim smile.

They discussed the matter at some length, and Howland went to get on his scouting clothes for the long, hot ride through dust as drying and choking as flour and to say goodby to Captain Trowbridge's youngest daughter.

Like the princess of fairy lore, she was as good as she was beautiful, and had light hair and brown eyes and dimples and clinging, feminine ways. Howland was badly in love—had been for several years—but many things had happened to prevent his marriage. At first he had had a mother and sister to support on a second lieutenant's pay. Then the sister had married and his mother had died, so his fortune was all his own. But at that time Doris Trowbridge was engaged to marry another man.

When she found that she cared more for Howland than for her fiance, she broke the engagement and was meek and tearful and ashamed of herself for a month until she and Howland arranged things satisfactorily between them. They were to have been married six months before, but Howland was ordered off on a scout, and three months after that she had been at the point of death. So now, though the season was unpropitious, they had determined to take time by the forelock, make the most of the chance visit of a clergyman and be married in the middle of July.

At this juncture Howland was being sent away, and he grew desperate.

Nevertheless he said goodby to little Miss Trowbridge with exemplary calmness and was more careful than she not to show depression.

"You'll come back surely, won't you?" she begged.

"Of course I will, goosey. Don't I go to the agency on an average of twice a month nearly all the time?"

"I know. But, some way, this seems different."

Howland agreed with her, but he laughed at her for all that.

"It's like the legend of Sir Olof, isn't it? He went away the night before he was to be married, and an erl maiden made him die."

"There's nothing so fascinating as an erl maiden at the agency, more's the pity," he told her.

Then he went and rode off under the scorching sun in a cloud of dust, two soldiers behind him and all well mounted.

The girl watched him until she could see him no longer and went back into the tent to sit with a white face and closed lips and dry eyes, looking at the sands of the parade ground.

* * * * * * *

Howland held a long council with the chiefs and very nearly succeeded in settling the difficulties before nightfall. They talked, sitting under a shelter of willow sticks and branches. There was a half cured ox hide on the ground, upon which they squatted.

Two of the Indians played monte with a pack of grotesque rawhide cards, and one whittled a stick for an arrow shaft. They liked Howland, and they trusted him. This was known, so missions of the sort usually fell to him. He talked now and waxed very eloquent, and the chiefs grunted as the interpreter translated. They were almost won to him, but they postponed their decision until they should have time to talk matters over; so they bade him return after dark. Howland went away after having given the daughter of one of the bucks a bright handkerchief and having said a few words to her out of his scanty vocabulary. The girl looked at him intently, with her little, birdlike eyes twinkling, and said nothing in reply, but smoothed the bandana on her knees. When he was gone, she arose and stood in front of her tepee to watch him out of sight, as the fair haired white woman had done a few hours before.

After a time she put the handkerchief on her head and went in the direction he had taken.

When she found him, it was dusk, and the coyotes had begun to whine and bark all about them, and one faint star glimmered in the purpling sky. Her eyes were wonderfully bright, and her wild gracefulness would have been alluring to another man.

She went up behind him and touched him on the shoulder. He faced about and asked what she wanted. But for the bright kerchief on her head he would not have remembered her. When he saw that, he smiled and the girl, encouraged, began a protestation of desperate, savage love in the most even of voices and broken of English, interspersed with Apache and Mexican.

Howland answered her kindly, and to her calm toned pleadings smiled in her tense face and turned away.

"Poco tiempo, you come," she said, gliding after him and grasping his hand. She followed him for a few yards, still holding his hand. "You come?" she insisted.

"Yes, poco tiempo, I come see your father."

She flung the hand from her and hurried off into the shadow, with a low snarl

Late at night, as Howland left the council of the braves 100 yards from the camp a woman strode up to him and without any preface dropped at his feet and caught his hands and repeated the story of her savage passion in the same monotone, as tinkling and musical as the sound of a crystal bell.

But Howland had completed his embassy successfully and was in haste to return to the camp during the night and comparative coolness, so he pushed her away with a disgusted "Vamoose!" and hurried on.

* * * * * * *

Years ago there were still poisoned arrows used occasionally, weapons deadlier than the more popular rifle or carbine, for their scratch was fatal. The head was dipped in a poison curiously made. A bit of liver, quite putrid, was held before a rattlesnake until he had injected his venom into it time and time again. After a few more days this virulent substance was put upon the points of the arrows, to carry agony and dissolution to whatsoever they touched.

It was one of these arrows that Howland jerked from his arm a few moments later as he went into the hut where his two soldiers were waiting.

He held it in front of the candle and examined it intently, while the blood dripped over his dusty boot. One of the men asked him how it had happened, while he cut open the sleeve. "A mistake, very likely. It was not one of the bucks. We parted good friends." The woman he did not mention. He looked at the arrow again. "It's poisoned, I guess. Rather hard luck," he said. He passed one hand across his face wearily and repeated, "Hard luck!" Then he gave the men a detailed account of what he had done and accomplished, that they might tell the major in case he himself should be past speaking. The agency doctor was off on a two days' hunting trip, so the soldiers bathed and dressed the wound and made Howland drink the contents of a large flask of whisky. But he ordered his horse and went back to the post nevertheless across the long, gleaming plain of sand under the purple arch with its stars of glimmering gold—three weird, dark figures following the road through the night.

And just as the gray of dawn came over the faroff black mountains, just as the dawn breeze sprang up and blew on his swollen and burning face, just as the first call for reveille shrilled through the valley, two dust whitened riders, supporting him in his saddle, drew up at the hospital.

At 2 o'clock a stretcher carried the body of Lieutenant Howland from the hospital to his quarters, and the flag was put at half mast.—Gwendolen Overton in Argonaut.

ENTERPRISING BOTANISTS.

Effects of the Great Revival of the Sixteenth Century.

In the great literary and scientific revival that took place in the sixteenth century botany made a fresh departure. The discovery of America had brought a vast number of new plants to Europe, and their study doubtless stimulated the more complete study of those of the old world. The great commercial activity of the century must also have had its influence. Ships were bringing new products from all parts, and, among these, plants were not forgotten. But from whatever cause it arose the great impulse and renewed activity in the discovery and study of plants was quite remarkable. They produced a large body of students, whose labors were unwearied, and a wonderful amount of botanical literature.

Among those students were such men as Loincer, L'Obel, Cæsalpinus, L'Ecluse, Mattioli, Caspar and John Bauhin, Conrad Gesner, Pona, Leonard, Fuchs, Prosper Alpinus, Dodoens and many others. And these men were not stay at home botanical students. They were great travelers, whose delight was to collect and examine plants in their native countries. Caspar Bauhin collected them in Germany, France and Italy with great labor and danger ("quod præcipuum erat, plantas locis natalibus inspiciondo nullis laboribus, nullis molestiis, nullis sumpti bus peper cimus"); L'Ecluse collected them in Spain, Hungary and Bohemia; Du Choul searched Mount Pilatus and John Pona Mount Baldus; Leonard Rauwolf made a long journey to the east in search of them, and Prosper Alpinus examined those of Egypt.—Quarterly Review.

The Verb "To Get."

M. Duhamel, at a meeting of the Societe Nationale des Professeurs de Francais en Angleterre, related in an amusing manner his impressions of England and the English people. To illustrate the difficulty encountered by his countrymen in getting a thorough grasp of the English language M. Duhamel referred to the comprehensive use of the verb "to get," which he supposed was due to the English habit of "getting on." In the following sentences no less than nine different French verbs are used, whereas in English they can all be rendered by the verb "to get:"

"Apres avoir flane toute la journee, fatigue, je rentrai chez moi, et apres avoir soupe, je me mis au lit ou je ne tardai pas a m'endormir. Apres une bonne nuit de repos le lendemain matin je m'eveillai frais et dispos, mis mes habits et bientot apres recus un telegramme."

This M. Duhamel said would or could be thus expressed in English:

"Having got tired with knocking about all day I got home, got my supper, got to bed and soon got to sleep. After a good night's rest I got up refreshed, got my clothes on and shortly after breakfast got a telegram."

Is it any wonder that foreigners find the English language a perpetual puzzle?—

PRISONER OF CHILLON

THE REAL MAN NOT AS BYRON PAINTED HIM IN VERSE.

His History an Interesting Romance Containing the Tragical and the Frivolous. Convivial Habits His Chief Weakness.

Every traveler who visits Geneva, Vevay or Chamouni makes a pilgrimage to the castle of Chillon, and, if familiar with Byron's poem, indulges in much sentimental objurgation over the tyranny which consigned the hero of the poem and his ill fated brother to the gloomy fortress. Aside from the fact that Francois Bonnivard was confined there for six years and the marks left by his footsteps as he paced the gloomy crypt—confirmed by his one recorded reminiscence of his four years of dungeon life that "he had such abundant leisure for promenading that he wore in the rock pavement a little path as neatly as if it had been done with a stone hammer"—the whole poem is, as Byron himself styles it, "a fable," and the two brothers, the martyred father, the anguish of the prisoner, were all the invention of the poet on a rainy day in the tavern at Auchy, when and where he wrote the story. Even the level of the dungeon below the water of the lake turns out to be a mistake, although Bonnivard believed it was so. The floor of the crypt is eight feet above high water mark.

The accounts in English about Bonnivard's life have been heretofore very meager, though they are voluminous in French, and Bonnivard himself, after his release and return to Geneva, wrote a very full narrative of himself and his adventures, though surprisingly reticent about his prison existence.

Leonard Woolsey Bacon, who appears to have found leisure when at Geneva to study up a considerable amount of recondite erudition among the archives there, has unearthed the whole history of Bonnivard and given a readable summary of it in a little volume entitled "Irenics and Polemics," in which he also uncovers the mealy side of the celebrated St. Francis de Sales, strips Garrison of much of his reputation as an antislavery pioneer and polemically discusses some interesting church history.

According to his account, Bonnivard, though a layman, having never taken monastic vows or holy orders, and a wild young fellow at the time, was by arrangement at Rome invested on the decease of his uncle, the former prior, with the spiritual and temporal authority and emoluments, of no inconsiderable amount, of the priory of St. Victor, a rich Benedictine monastery just outside the eastern gate of Geneva, surrounded with walls and moats of its own, independent of the bishop of Geneva and of the city, with a cortege of a dozen well provided monks.

Here the young prior held gay and festive court, imbibed and indulged his appetite freely, heard causes, sentenced to prison, and otherwise aped royalty and autocracy. He had come from the university with theories of republican liberty, and St. Victor became an outpost in defense of the liberties of Geneva and a rendezvous of all the young Liberal leaders of that little republic. Many stories are told of his interference to prevent injustice by the Duke of Savoy and the bishop of Geneva, and his rescue of persecuted persons from their tyrannical measures, but thereby he made himself especially obnoxious to those powerful individuals, who eventually worked out his ruin. He was traitorously inveigled by two of his most trusted friends, compelled to renounce his priory in favor of one of them and turned over to the custody of the duke, who imprisoned him for two years in one of his castles, while at the same time the bishop and the duke subjugated the city of Geneva and imprisoned, tortured and hanged the citizens.

Some five years later Bonnivard got possession again of his priory, but the estates had been wrested from it by the duke and his minions, and he had to depend on the bounty of the city of Geneva for something to live on, amounting to 5½ crowns monthly—hardly sufficient to enable him to keep up a state worthy of the dignity of a sovereign. He had again made himself very obnoxious to the duke by attempting to regain by force of arms some of the estates of which he had deprived the priory, and, having gone to visit his mother, who was ill at her old home at Seyssel, in Savoy, he was seized in his attempt to return by emissaries of the duke and secreted in the duke's castle of Chillon, and for six years he was hidden from the world.

The first two years he was kept in the upper chamber of the castle and treated kindly, but at the end of this time, on the duke visiting the castle, he was remanded to the awful and somber crypt. In 1536 the army of Bern effected his release, and he was taken in triumph to Geneva, where he found a revolution, duke and bishop and all their functionaries having been expelled and the reformers having taken the place of priests and friars. St. Victor was no more, only a heap of ruins. He was allowed to select a house, given and furnished at the public expense, a pension of 200 crowns a year was settled on him, and he was made a senator of the republic.

But his old convivial habits revived, and he was in continual difficulties with the officials and his wives, of whom he had in succession three, but yet devoted much time to his literary work. His greatest trouble was with the church authorities, Calvin at their head, who could not easily allow for his infirmities, and by them he was looked upon as a weakling in religious matters He lingered along to the age of 77, watched with filial gratitude by the little state whose liberty he had helped to save and whose heroic history he had recorded. The manuscript of that work was referred to a committee with Calvin at the head, who declined to have it printed, but after the lapse of many years "it has been the pride of Geneva scholars to print in elegant archaic style every page written by the prisoner of Chillon in prose or verse, on history, poetry, philosophy and theology." The cherished collection of Bonnivard's books, which he bequeathed to the city, as he died childless, has grown into the library of a university, and the little walled town for whose ancient liberty he ventured such perils and suffered such imprisonments is and for the 300 years since has been one of the chief radiant centers of light and liberty for all the world — Springfield Republican.

SCENERY OF GUIANA.

It Is More Enchanting Than the Imagination Can Picture.

Whatever discomforts the traveler may have to undergo in journeying through Guiana, he is compensated for them by the scenery, which is more enchanting than the loftiest flights of the imagination can picture. As soon as you leave the low swamps at the great mouth of the Orinoco the land rises gradually toward the Imataca range, the peaks of which are clearly outlined against the clear tropic sky. Still farther into the interior, following the windings of the Rio Cuyuni, the green banks of which are bright with scarlet passion flowers, you see more mountain peaks and innumerable cascades and waterfalls, tumbling and roaring over rocks that raise their black heads above the surface of the water. On all sides countless parasites intwine themselves in the most intricate and fantastic fashion around the branches of the lofty trees.

It was my good fortune to reach one of the loftiest of the Imataca peaks just at sunset, the hour that most impresses all travelers. To the south and east, as far as the eye could reach, the scene was one of indescribable beauty and grandeur. Below, the great Cuyuni, unknown to the world for so many generations, but now with a name in history, wound in and out of the valley like a serpent of a thousand colors. The soft rays of the afternoon sun, glimmering through the mist of waters, fell upon the river in showers of rubies, sapphires and diamonds. Soon darkness closed upon the valley, for in the tropics the twilight is as brief as it is entrancing, and on all sides the tiny campfires of the Indians twinkled like myriads of fireflies. Now and then the stillness was broken by the night cry of some wild animal in the distant jungle.—W. Nephew King in Century.

GUNPOWDER IN EARLY DAYS.

Possibly It Was Used In Warfare Before the Beginning of History.

People outside of military life who have no connection with the making of gunpowder know it only as a coarse black powder, like black sand, which will flash off with a loud report if shut up in a case of any kind and set on fire.

It is a very queer mixture, made up of three simple and well known substances, no one of which will explode, although two will burn. Nobody knows when or how it was discovered, for as far back into the dark ages as records or tradition will carry us we find that gunpowder, though not used for guns, was known. It was, no doubt, looked upon with awe and fear by the ancients on account of its flame, its noise and its rending force, but their limited mechanical skill could suggest very little use for it.

Possibly it was used in warfare long before the beginning of history, but the first man in historical times to form an idea of the terrible destruction which this awful, bursting, fiery substance might produce was an English monk named Roger Bacon. Monks, in his day, were the chemists, scholars and writers of the world, and this Roger Bacon traveled and studied much and made continual experiments in his laboratory to prove for himself and to develop what he learned from others. He probably saw gunpowder among the Moors in Spain and tried for himself its explosive effect. Then he wrote of its composition in the year 1267, and in his writing suggested that it could be used in engines of war to deal death and destruction to armies of men.

Soon after Roger Bacon's time his suggestions were taken up, and guns were constructed first by binding iron bars together with hoops to form a tube, then by casting a tube out of brass, with one end closed Stones suitable of size were selected as shot, and the powder had to be carried around in chests or barrels and shoveled into the muzzles of the guns, the stones being rolled in after it. In spite of these drawbacks very large guns were built, for there was one used by Mohammed II against the Greeks at the siege of Constantinople in 1453 which threw a stone weighing 600 pounds a distance of one mile — Lieutenant John M Elliott in St Nicholas.

UMBRELLA WITH A LIGHTNING ROD.

Carried by a Man Colonel Calliper Once Knew In Storkville Center, Vt.

"About as singular a man as I ever know," said Colonel Calliper, "was a friend of mine named Abner Gillpostlington, who once lived in Storkville Center, Vt. Mr. Gillpostlington was a man of means and a sensible, hard headed man in all respects but one. I've heard of people who crawled in between feather beds and shut themselves up in closets and that sort of thing during thunderstorms. Mr. Gillpostlington didn't do anything like that. If he had occasion to go abroad when a thunderstorm was raging, maybe to the store for something, he always went just the same, but on such occasions he always carried an umbrella with a lightning rod attached to it. The forked tip projected well up above the tip of the umbrella, and the rod was carried down along one of the ribs in glass insulators held in brackets attached to the rib and so on down to the ground.

"To see Mr. Gillpostlington walking along the streets of Storkville Center in a thunderstorm with that umbrella over him was to see one of the most remarkable sights of the town. When he came to the store, if that was where he was going, he would close his umbrella on the sidewalk and lower the point of it to get it through the doorway as one might lower a spear and then walk into the store with it, while everybody inside stood back to give him room. He would lay the umbrella down on some barrels or boxes, so as not to bend the tips of the lightning rod, buy what he wanted, back out into the street again with his umbrella, open it and walk off with his forked lightning rod above him and the ground wire trailing along the ground at his side.

"But Mr. Gillpostlington never was struck by lightning, and, in fact, the lightning seemed to shun all that he possessed. So far as I know, no building or tree on his place was ever struck by lightning, and Mr. Gillpostlington himself died in bed in the ordinary way, but the memory of his lightning rod umbrella still survives in Storkville Center, Vt."

RIDING UNTAMED CAMELS.

The Animals Are Experts In Making Themselves Disagreeable.

A communication from Professor Elliott of the Field museum expedition in Africa contained a humorous account of the professor's men breaking camels.

"You can imagine," it reads, "that there's a circus around here while the instruction is going on. When the untamed camels arrived, I heard a tremendous growling in front of the door, and on going out I saw one of these amiable beasts being led by his keeper, but walking along with every expression of disgust, both in his countenance and voice. The man stopped (ditto camel) and attempted to tie the beast's fore legs together, when it reared, and striking out with its fore feet landed on the keeper's stomach and head, sending him flying through space as if shot out of a cannon. The man picked himself out of a ditch with a hand on each bruised part, and the camel, which had never ceased roaring, was taken in charge by two other and more robust natives and led to the tents, or rather induced to go by energetic assistance of a very sharp iron rod applied in a most vigorous and miscellaneous manner. Similar exhibitions are being conducted daily, and we are now ready to lead the recently broken camels. Within three or four days they are said to become tractable. I formed my opinions of a camel 40 years ago when I rode across the Arabian deserts, and I see no reason to alter it in any way. The creature has so many talents and so many ways of exhibiting them. And, to begin with, it can kick harder, higher, swifter and oftener than a Virginia mule and can use all four feet at one time in a kicking match. Then it can bite worse than a vicious horse and buck in a way to make a broncho blush with absolute shame. No cowboy ever lived who can stay on that perch seven feet from the ground during a camel's exhibition of gymnastics. Then, he can run away whenever he feels like it, and he is often seized with a desire to slope. Upon an occasion of this kind his rider experiences a sensation between being blown up with dynamite or struggling against the throes of an earthquake until all his joints are dislocated, and he drops, a limp, inert mass, to the ground.

"Then, this sweet creature has a way of evincing his displeasure that is at least effective and convincing. He twists his snakelike neck into a circle, and poking his ugly nose in the face of the rider opens his cavernous mouth and lets out a roar of disgust in such a fetid breath that the elevated human victim is fairly blown into the middle of the coming month, a week being too short a distance. And yet, with all these high recommendations, which some people might consider objectionable, these are the dear animals I am yearning for."

A Royal Partner.

The late shah of Persia was a great spendthrift. Was it an old king of Persia or Syria who had a machine for torturing people into giving him sums of money? At any rate, the shah had no scruples. When running short, he would go to the bazaar, where, after examining the shops, he would select one, then, turning to the proprietor, say, "Will you take me in as partner today?" The offer was of course accepted, and royalty would take his seat at the shop entrance and say to his courtiers, "Now, I'm salesman; who'll buy?" The courtiers would not dare to refuse to buy, but would often pay 20 times what a thing was worth. When everything was sold, the shah would divide with his partner.

Lifeboats of Pumice Stone.

Lifeboats are now being made in some quarters out of pumice stone. This is a material of great lightness and strength, and a boat made thereof will support a considerable load, even when full of water.

Caught by Titles.

Not long ago, a foreign authority says, a count appeared in London society and had a great success in certain circles. At last he proposed to marry a young lady of good family. Inquiries were then made about him for the first time, and it appeared that he was not the man he tacitly represented himself to be, but one of many younger brothers, and although the elder brother undoubtedly did possess the castles and lands mentioned the younger brother had nothing but his wits, and on one or two occasions he had not been overscrupulous in using them. He had made the acquaintance of an English family quite informally abroad and had dazzled them, not only by his title, but also by the number of English titled people whom he asserted (falsely) that he knew intimately. Therefore his new friends thought themselves quite safe in introducing him to their friends.

A few years ago another young man was introduced to London society by a lady of title. She said that he was wealthy, of excellent birth in his own country and an intimate friend of the duke of ——, a nobleman of very high rank in another foreign country. This young man for a time had great success, and if he had been prudent he might have secured it permanently. He got into a habit, however, of going to houses to which he had not been asked, and, after doing this with perfect impunity for a year, he was detected by a hostess who had been asked for an invitation for him for that very party and had refused it. Therefore she knew that he had come without an invitation and told him to withdraw. A general exposure soon followed.—Philadelphia Times.

Disposing of Smoke.

In a device for disposing of the smoke from boiler fires brought forward in Germany, The American Machinist says that the waste gases of consumption or combustion are drawn through a conduit at the end of which is a ventilating fan, which forces them into the lower part of a gasometer. Here they bubble through a sheet of water, where they are cleansed of the solid particles held in suspension and collect in the upper part of the gasometer, whence they may be set free into the atmosphere or used for any purpose desired. The wash water is continually renewed, and, as a measure of economy, the combustible solid matter contained in it may be extracted by decantation or evaporation and used a second time for fuel. The draft is regulated simply by varying the load upon the bell of the gasometer. The system is applicable only where power is available for operating the ventilator.

Tobacco In America.

Caricaturists in depicting a German are in the habit of putting a big pipe in his mouth. The pipe is national, indeed, but the Germans as a nation are far from being the greatest smokers. They do not smoke more than Frenchmen, Russians, Swedes or Hungarians. The men of the United States and the men of Switzerland are the most inveterate smokers in the world. In these two countries the consumption of tobacco per head is three times greater than in Germany.

Modesty, Not Humility.

"Philip," said Mr. Gratebar, "don't get a big head. At the same time always hold your head up Be modest always; humble, never."—New York Sun.

There is certainly something of exquisite kindness and thoughtful benevolence in that rarest of gifts, fine breeding.—Bulwer.

—Try the Gazette for three months for 25 cents.

Try a can of Hopkins' Steamed Hominy Hulled Corn). It is delicious Full qt, 10c.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

The Record

That Shows Doctor Ballentine's Fitness for the Business of Making Medicines to Cure the Sick.

THE EIGHT YEARS OF PREPARATION.
Matriculant in Study of Chemistry..... 1880
Graduated at Philadelphia College of Pharmacy 1883
Matriculant in Study of Medicine..... 1883
Graduated at Hahnemann College, Philadelphia 1886
SERVICE IN GREAT HOSPITALS.
Physician to Hahnemann Hospital, 1886-1887
Physician to Philadelphia Almshouse 1888
Began the formulation of the Ballentine Remedies 1889
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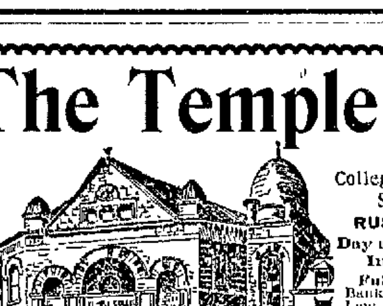
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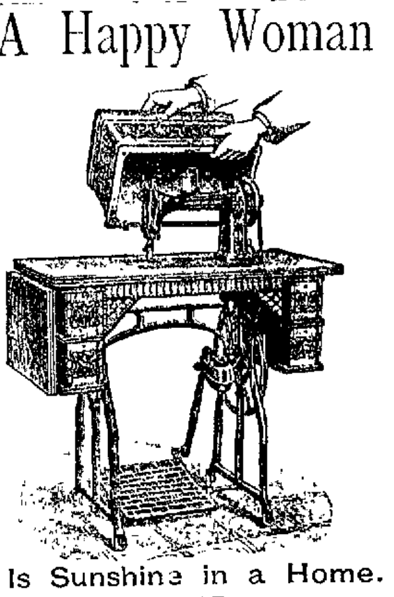
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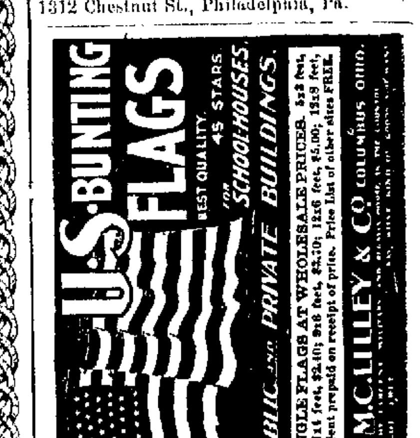
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